

MANY ARE STARVING.

FEARFUL CONDITIONS CAUSED BY TEXAS FLOODS.

People of the Brazos Valley Face Death by Famine and Flood—Fully Three Hundred Negroes are Known to Have Perished.

The total number of lives known to have been lost in the Brazos and Colorado river floods, that are spread over a great area of central and southern Texas, is fully 300. There are uncounted reports of many more cases of drowning. Nearly all of the victims were negroes, who refused to heed the warning of the impending overflow and seek higher ground.

In Burleson County a party of twenty-two water-bound negro men, women and children were rescued from tree tops, where they had been stationed for two days. They were in a famished condition. The water is subsiding along the upper source of the Brazos, but is still rising near the Gulf. It is now many feet above the highest water mark ever known. In Waller County there is great destitution among the sufferers and appeals have been sent to the mayors of all the larger cities of the State for aid in the way of clothing and food. Through railroad traffic on all the principal roads of the State is still suspended. Gov. Sayers received a telegram signed by a committee of citizens of Pultuscher, Port Bend County, saying that thousands of people in that county are starving and appealing for immediate aid.

Twenty-two counties are submerged to a greater or less extent, and thousands of acres of cotton lands are under water. The loss of cotton yield is estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000 bales in each county, entailing a monetary loss of fully \$8,000,000. It is estimated that the damage to other property, including loss of live stock, will approximate \$7,000,000, making a total due to the floods of \$15,000,000.

Terrible stories of destitution and distress, of hunger and death, to come in from the flood-swept belt. In the Brazos river bottom near Brookshire, a station on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, thirty-eight miles from Houston, comes an appalling account. The power dispatches received from there state that in the Brazos bottom men, women and children are lodged in trees and are dying from hunger and exhaustion. Hundreds of people, mostly negroes, are the victims. Around Brookshire people are huddled like sheep on little knolls and in other places of temporary refuge.

A report received at Fort Worth by telephone from south Texas, about a point gives additional appalling accounts of the disaster wrought by the unprecedented flooding of the Brazos river. Fully 200 lives have been lost near Seale, at a point called The Mound. The spot is a small upland entirely surrounded by the raging waters extending three or four miles in all directions. On this spot were congregated 300 negroes. The waters seemed to be closing in on them, with no avenue of escape. On another small patch of ground, out in the river, near Brookshire, was another bunch of 400 negroes, who were in danger of being swept away. The situation, the dispatches say, is frightful and people are panic-stricken and unable to lend the unfortunate ones succor of any kind. From indications the loss of life will reach 500, unless imprisoned negroes are given assistance.

Reports received from Calvert and Brookshire, 100 miles down the river from Calvert, portray a fearful state of degradation and suffering, particularly among the plantation negroes, who are being driven to the river by the rising tides. The river is seen from a distance to be a vast expanse of water, leaping waters cover an expanse of more than five miles. Plantations along the river near Hearne are all under water and crops practically ruined. It has rained continuously for eight days throughout the flooded districts, the greatest rainfall since 1842, when a similar disaster befell the people along the Brazos river and hundreds were drowned.

The War Department has granted the request of the Governor of Texas for aid for flood sufferers. Such Government boats as are available will be placed at the disposal of the Governor, and the rations asked will be issued at once.

Gen. Wheeler of Alabama entered West Point from New York.

Emerson's Essays are Queen Victoria's favorite reading matter.

Lord Salisbury never walks, even the shortest distance, when he can avoid it.

John M. Ward, once famous as a base ball player, is winning laurels on the golf links.

For seventy years Roswell Bredley has been postmaster at North Lansing, N. Y.

Jonas Brooks of McPherson, Kan., walked thirty-seven miles to Salina to attend a circus.

Ambassador Choate's son acts as his private secretary. He has been out on a tour of two years.

G. L. Watson, designer of the famous English yachts, has never owned even a rowboat of his own.

TO RAISE TEN REGIMENTS.

Enlistment of Volunteers for Service in the Philippines Is Ordered.

The order for the enlistment of ten new regiments of infantry was issued Thursday by the Secretary of War. It is the intention of the President to raise ten regiments of volunteers besides filling up all the vacancies existing in the regular army now at Manila.

Two of the volunteer regiments have already been organized at Manila, and of the remaining eight one will rendezvous and be drilled at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., one at Camp Meade, Pa., one at Columbus Barracks, one at Fort Thomas, Ky., one at Fort Sheridan, Ill., one at Leavenworth, Kan., one at San Antonio, Texas, and one at Vancouver Barracks, B. C.

Regular army officers who commanded volunteer regiments in the war with Spain will be assigned to command the nine volunteer regiments, and these officers will be directed to proceed immediately with their respective regiments to the post at which their respective regiments will be recruited and drilled and take measures to enlist men in all parts of the country without reference to the regular recruiting stations. By this means the War Department expects that the regiments will be organized in the country and that by the following month they will be in shape to sail for their destination.

The total number of volunteers who will be enlisted will be 73,781—11,781 for the nine regiments to be organized in this country and 2,000 in Manila. Each regiment will leave fifty officers, so that the strength will be 1,000 men. Some slight changes have been made in the recruiting instructions, which are intended to be broad enough to cover the enlistment of both regulars and volunteers.

GREED OF CANADA.

Again Urges Negotiations for Settlement of Boundary Dispute.

Late developments in the efforts of this Government to effect a temporary settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute have demonstrated the futility of hoping to accomplish anything by the means usually employed when diplomatic questions are concerned.

The latest evidence of the greed of the Canadians is contained in their claim to the Porcupine district, and their demand that the United States should recognize the boundary as Canadian territory. This preposterous claim affects the rights of over 2,000 American miners. It has shown the President and Secretary Hay that conciliation and concession are lost upon the Canadians; that the time has come for the American Government to stand against further greed.

The instructions Ambassador Choate has been very positive regarding the stand he is to maintain. He has been directed to notify Great Britain that the United States cannot entertain the most recent proposition for a temporary Alaska boundary. He has been told to say that, if the proposition is insisted upon, this Government cannot continue negotiations. The position of the United States is almost an ultimatum.

ANXIOUS TO QUIT.

Aguinaldo Realizes that His Fight Against America Is Hopeless.

A San Francisco dispatch says that in the face of all the Philippine-American "news" that is being received from Manila concerning the invincible rebel chief, Aguinaldo, there comes this information from an altogether unprejudiced source, that the leader of the insurgents in the Philippines has tired of the fight, and that his army consists of a lot of bloodthirsty bandits who are in hot fear of American bullets.

GOOD CORN CROP REPORTED.

Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri Seed Corn Belts in Good Condition.

The Corn Belt in its monthly crop report says that the crop outlook is good. "Nebraska—Sixty-seven reports out of the 223 received say the stand of corn is excellent, 24 say it is good, 18 that it is fair, 4 that it is poor. This indicates an excellent stand."

FAMOUS CASE IS DECIDED.

Wisconsin Supreme Court Delivers an Important Decision.

An opinion that will stand as an important legal precedent in the legislation of Wisconsin was made by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in deciding the famous Plankinton Bank case in favor of the creditors.

WILL FIGHT THE STEEL TRUST.

Large and Strong Company Is Formed at St. Louis.

A company has been formed at St. Louis to build the largest steel plant in the West, which it is understood will be prepared to fight the trust. The capitalization will be \$500,000 to be increased in the near future.

PASSING OF THE POPS.

DECLINE OF A PARTY WHICH ONCE SHOWED STRENGTH.

Prominent Western Men Are Abandoning Populism and Signs of the Party's Early Demise Begin to Multiply—Democrats Find Issues Scarce.

Ex-Senator Peffer and Senator Harris of Kansas have signified their intention to return to the Republican party. In doing this they followed rather than led in a general exodus from the Populist party in the West.

The New York Sun publishes letters from eight Western and Southern States regarding this decline of Populism. These letters contain authoritative statements from Populist and Democratic leaders. They show in effect a general agreement on the point that in no State, except Nebraska, will a fusion ticket be accepted by the Populists in 1900. Prominent Populists, in admitting that their party is not so strong as it was three years ago, argue that the decrease in strength comes from desertion of Democrats who were Populists only in name. The situation as stated by the correspondents of the Sun is in brief as follows:

Arkansas—Populism as a name is unquestionably dying out. Populism as an idea, however, is strong with the Democrats as well as the fusionists. The rank and file of the Populist party have returned to the Democratic fold and the Populists will probably not nominate a State ticket in 1900. In 1894 the Populist candidate for Governor received 24,541 votes. In 1897, H.

STILL STICKING TO THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.



8. Morgan, Populist, received only 8,532 votes.

Texas—The Populist party is a mere shadow of its former self. The plan of the middle-of-the-road Populists is to pursue vigorously the lines of action laid out at their first national convention at Omaha in 1892, to repudiate fusion, to oppose Bryan, and to make a straight fight for men like Barker and Donnelly. In 1894 the Populist vote for Governor was nearly 200,000. The Populists who are Democrats have returned to their old party, and it is estimated that the middle-of-the-road people, led by Milton Park, will not cast more than 50,000 votes. Outside of the middle-of-the-road faction there is no Populist party in Texas.

Iowa—Populism has almost disappeared from the State except as it manifests itself through the regular Democratic organization. Thousands of Republicans who voted for Bryan in 1896 have returned to the Republican party. The Populist party, which never polled more than 34,000 votes in Iowa, lost its identity in 1896 when it entered into fusion with the Democrats.

Nebraska—According to ex-Governor Holcomb, Populism in Nebraska is just about holding its own. The middle-of-the-road element, which is against fusion, has been growing in strength. The Silver Republican element has practically disappeared.

Minnesota—Fusion killed Populism in Minnesota. The campaign of the fusion candidate in 1898 demoralized the Populists instead of strengthening them. The present Governor is not a Populist and his success as a fusionist promoted irritations in the Populist party.

Missouri—The fusionists in the Populist party are going into the camp of the middle-of-the-road faction, according to one of the most prominent Populists in the State, have no strength of themselves and no breadth of mind. He believes Populism in Missouri is dead.

Montana—The Populist party in Montana has ceased to be a potent factor in politics. The Silver Republicans are returning to their party, and it is stated that Senator Lee Mantle will be found in the Republican ranks in the next campaign.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Refuses to Delay Her Suicide—Crushed by the Cars—Sugar Bounty Law Goes Into the Courts—Sheep Industry Grows—Thieves Convicted.

An odd case of suicide is reported from Grant township. Mrs. David Quant, because of ill health, took a dose of laudanum, but the timely arrival of a physician saved her life. She told her husband it was of no use; she would repeat the operation until she had succeeded in her purpose. With great solicitude he begged her to postpone the operation until he got through with his corn planting, but she insisted that she could not put the event off later than the following Friday, thus saving one day. Mr. Quant agreed to this, but for some reason the poison did not work rapidly, so the funeral had to be held Monday.

Oakland County Farmer Killed. The body of Fred Schroeder, a farmer, living a mile and a half south of Davisburg, was found at the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee station. One arm was broken and the back of his head had been cut off. It is supposed that he got out of the train and fell between the cars and the station platform just as the train was moving out. No one saw the accident, and it was not discovered until the following morning.

Fight Over Beet-Sugar Bounty. The Legislature adjourned without making an appropriation for paying the bounty on beet sugar. The bounty provided by the law enacted two years ago, Michigan sugar companies of Bay City, have demanded of the Auditor General a refund of \$24,282 earned this year. The latter has appealed to the Attorney General. The Auditor General claims that the bounty law is unconstitutional.

Third Attempt to Kill Successful. George Cooper, an old resident of White Pigeon, committed suicide by taking a dose of poison. Domestic troubles are said to have caused him to end his life. Twice before Cooper had made unsuccessful attempts to end the woes of materiality. The first attempt dates back twelve years ago.

Growth of the Sheep Industry. As an evidence of the growth of the sheep industry in that section of the State, it may be stated that nearly \$100,000 has been paid to farmers who have marketed their wool in Lansing, the price ranging from 14 to 25 cents per pound. One farmer, residing eight miles from Jackson recently marketed 28,000 pounds, receiving 18 cents.

Bad Gang Broken Up. At Kalamazoo, Richard Staudisch was given three years, Frank Hubbard and Sherman Baldwin two years and Charles Silberman one year, all in Jonia prison, by Judge Buck. This is the gang of boys which committed the wholesale brass robbery in the city recently and did such a vast amount of damage.

State News in Brief. Penitentiary is figuring on a sewerage system.

Bay City Elks will give a street fair early in October.

Prospects are bright for an opera house for Hastings.

The wool season in Jonia County, just closed, was the best in years.

Jackson has just installed a new fire alarm system at a cost of \$16,000.

An F. & P. M. train struck and killed an unknown man near Bridgeport.

About 1,000 acres of land in Muskegon County are sown to sugar beets this year.

The Advance Thrasher Co. at Battle Creek, will build a \$10,000 power house.

A grain elevator is being built at Manalocuna with a capacity of 25,000 bushels.

Mrs. E. E. Mix of Lapeer was run down by a bicyclist and seriously injured.

An Onaway man won a saloon on the result of the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries prize fight.

Glenn Potter, who was reported as missing from Owosso, is working at Kalamazoo.

Miswald Bros. brewery, located near Calhoun, burned. Loss—\$20,000. With small insurance.

The 9-year-old son of Stephen Norton of East Bay was bitten by a green snake and badly poisoned.

Robert Marshall of South Battle Creek was drowned in St. Paul's lake, near that city, while bathing.

The family of Fremont Wise of Lansing were poisoned by using impure milk. All four will recover.

Mrs. McCarty, living near South Haven, was found dead in the woods. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

There is a scarcity of unskilled labor at Kalamazoo, and there is not an idle skilled workman in the city.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Produce Shippers' Association will be held at Lansing Sept. 5 and 6.

The carriage store room of Robinson's livery at Ann Arbor was gutted by fire. Loss \$2,000, covered by insurance.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad has paid its Michigan taxes for the current year, amounting to \$57,303.46.

Owosso's water supply is inadequate and the city may purchase Gule's Hill park, which contains large springs.

One of the ice houses of the Flint Ice and Coal Co., at Flint, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$500, covered by insurance.

James McKenney, aged 80 years, living at Brookway, was seriously injured in a runaway accident.

A wealthy resident of Negaunee has offered to supply funds enough to build a new Methodist Church at that place.

Will Temple, aged 20 years, son of a farmer living near Ionia, fell from a D. & G. I. & W. train and was cut to pieces.

John W. Jones, aged 76 years, and Miss Jessie C. Cresson, aged 18, both of Kalamazoo, eloped and were married in Constantine.

The West Bay City Coal Co. is sinking a shaft in Frankfort township. Randy Bros. are sinking a shaft in Bangor township.

A third company is getting ready to open a mine in Frankfort township, and a fourth near Munger station. This will make nine mines in the vicinity of Bay City.

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Kalamazoo's Y. M. C. A. must raise \$20,000 or go under.

Floyd Atkins of Durand was seriously injured by a log rolling upon him.

Charles Durke, formerly of Galesburg, was killed in California by falling from a telegraph pole.

Frank Le Croix was seriously injured at the sugar factory at Rochester by the falling of a crane.

Carleton & Cole of Port Huron, dealers in machinery supplies, have closed their doors. Liabilities \$4,500.

The Alpena Excelsior Co.'s plant at Alpena was damaged \$2,500 by fire, partially covered by insurance.

The molding room of McDonald & Son's foundry at Lapeer was broken into and a quantity of tools carried off.

The Erie Brewing Co., at Jackson, has filed articles of association. Capital stock \$100,000, all paid in.

The dam above the Arnold mill at Weewauw gave way and washed out the stamp mill and boiler house.

Rev. E. L. Kellogg, presiding elder of the Grand Traverse district, died at his home in Traverse City, aged 66.

Frank Keyes made a balloon ascension at Collins. The parachute failed to work and Keyes had a narrow escape.

Chester Loomis & Son of Grand Rapids have a Shropshire lamb that weighed 72 1/2 pounds when it was 63 days old.

Geo. Campbell, proprietor of a sawmill at Bay City, shipped and fell on a circular saw. His body was cut completely in two.

City Engineer George F. Key of Ann Arbor has been granted a patent on a process for making malleable iron castings without annealing.

S. S. Ramsey, president of the Michigan Bridge Co., and well known throughout Michigan, and Mrs. Belle Bergen were married at Portland.

If the proposed union depot is built at Durand that city will become the division headquarters of the Grand Trunk lines west of the St. Clair tunnel.

John Morrissey and Dwyer Foster of Port Huron were run down by a Rock Island Pacific train at Chicago. Morrissey was killed and Foster severely injured.

Briggs & Cooper of Saginaw have arranged with John Decker of West Branch to manufacture 20,000,000 feet of timber owned by the firm in Ogemaw County.

A movement is on foot at Ann Arbor looking to the establishment of a Congregational guild hall similar to the Harris hall (Episcopalian) and McMillan hall (Presbyterian).

C. W. Post has bought the Hamblen, the Alvord and the Hubbard property at Battle Creek, and wants Battle Creek people to join him in building a fine opera house and hotel.

Gen. Shafter's old regiment, the Nineteenth Michigan infantry, will hold its annual reunion in September next at Vicksburg, and it is expected the "hero of Santiago" will be present.

At Benton Harbor, Eugene Underwood's right hand was torn off while he was holding a cannon-cracker that exploded. An unknown man was struck in the leg by a flying rocket and badly hurt.

Nineteen sticks of dynamite exploded at the bottom levels on No. 6 shaft of Osceola mine at Calumet, blowing the arms, legs and head off of John Ucker and seriously injuring several other men.

John S. Reid and party of five, who left Bay City March 6 for the Klondike, write home that they arrived there April 22. They agree that Dawson is not what it is cracked up to be and is no place for a poor man.

The D. Clint Prescott Co. of Duluth has closed a deal for the purchase of the Menominee iron works plant. The Menominee iron works plant will be moved to Menominee and consolidated with the Menominee plant.

Ovid wheelmen are very sore because the village council has passed an ordinance prohibiting riding at a faster gait than a walking pace. Menominee, and also weary because the law applies to driving as well.

Burglars made a raid in Belleville, but did not secure much plunder. At the Wabash station they secured a small amount of money and some railroad tickets.

Campbell's store was robbed of cigars, tobacco and some cash, and the thieves took some meat and got a few dollars from Hoop's meat market.

At the special teachers' examination recently held at Whittemore seven ninth-grade pupils wrote the examination, and all passed. Among them are Harvey Braun, aged 13 years; Frank Carroll, aged 14, and George Jackson, aged 14. These are probably the youngest students in the State who have passed teachers' examination.

There was an almost tragic end to the recent celebration at Ypsilanti. About 12,000 persons had assembled to witness the fireworks, and when a stray spark ignited almost half of them and rockets commenced to pour into the crowds there was a general rush for safety. In the crush that ensued a great many were bruised and trampled on, but fortunately no one was killed. William Lockwell of Salem was dangerously injured about the head.

The board of pardons has refused the applications for pardons and pardons of the following convicts: H. B. McGill of Bay County; Frederick Coffe, Calhoun County; Stanislaus Legault, Cheboygan; Rudolph Newland, Westford County; Chas. Lusk, Charlevoix County; Wm. Sanbery, Oscoda County; Frank A. Rice, Shiawassee County; Norman B. Snider, Oakland County; Louis Martinmuser, Calhoun County; John H. Carver, Muskegon County; Zachariah Taylor, Tuscola County; Myron F. Post, Isabella County; Charles Cooke, Washtenaw County; Otto B. Brock, Van Buren County; Daniel Sheehan, Houghton County; John Cannon, Wayne County; Wm. H. Johnson, Lapeer County; and Fred F. Fuller, Kent County.

John W. Baumgarten of New Baltimore sheared this year—three hundred pounds of wool from twenty-five yearlings, an average of twelve pounds per head.

During a thunder storm at Palmyra a pair of horses driven by Terrence Mulligan was seriously shocked, but his 10-year-old daughter, who was riding with him, escaped without injury.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BURNS IN THE NIGHT.

HOTEL GUESTS HAVE NARROW ESCAPES.

Lincoln Hotel at Lincoln, Neb., destroyed by fire—Total loss about \$250,000—Bradsford's Reports More than Average Business Being Done.

Fire was discovered about 12:30 the other morning at the Lincoln Hotel at Lincoln, Neb. Smoke filled the corridors and a panic among the guests was narrowly averted. The blaze originated in the basement under the dining room, where the electric plant is located. All the inmates escaped. The fire broke through the flooring in the dining room, and at 3 o'clock the building, a four-story brick structure, was seen to be doomed. The proprietors of the hotel are A. L. Hooper & Son. The value of the structure, together with contents, is \$250,000. As the structure was old there was no fireproofing on the interior and the flames suppressed at one point burst forth in another.

QUIT IN GENERAL TRADE.

Trade Adviser, However, Show More than Average Business Being Done. Bradstreet's views the trade situation thus: "Holiday observances and semi-annual stock takings have worked toward quiet in general trade and industry, but it is significant of the favorable conditions ruling in this, as compared with previous years, that trade advisers point to rather more than the average business being done, notwithstanding the checks to demand and shipment above mentioned. Additional results of the season's work brought to light are fully as favorable as those indicated in Bradstreet's report last week, and furnish an adequate basis for the general air of confidence with which the business world faces the last half of the year. Business failures for the week number 136, as against 158 last week, 241 in this week a year ago, 213 in 1907, 219 in 1906 and 209 in 1905. Business failures in Canada for the week number 25, compared with 22 the week before, 25 this week a year ago, 34 in 1907, 32 in 1906 and 30 in 1905."

NEGRO LYNCHED IN KANSAS.

Victim Cut Down, Regains Consciousness, but Cannot Live.

Dick Williams, a negro, charged with the murder of two white men, was lynched at Alma, Kan., by a mob of white men. The mob left the negro hanging to a telegraph pole and six minutes later he was cut down by the town marshal and taken back to the county jail, where he recovered consciousness. The negro cannot live. On June 28 Harry T. Tandy and an unknown white man were robbed and murdered at McFarland. A few days later Denver Kid and Dick Williams, alias "Fritz," both negroes, were arrested by James Ramsey, chief of police of Topeka, and when questioned Denver Kid fastened the crime on Fritz. Sheriff True of Wabasha County took Fritz to Alma to lodge him in jail. When he arrived a mob of at least 200 men met him with his prisoner at the Rock Island depot, but were told that the prisoner was being placed in jail when Fritz was seized, dragged with a rope around his neck a block and strung up to a telephone pole.

EXPLOSION AT OIL CITY.

Fireman McCrae Killed, Several Injured, and Property Damaged.

By the explosion of a boiler on an oil lease on which is known as the Third Ward of Oil City, Pa., Neil McCrae, aged 34 years, employed as a fireman, was instantly killed, his head being severed from the body, which was frightfully cut and scalded. A number of drillers and tool dressers were injured, being struck with flying iron and scalding water. Two buildings located near the boiler were wrecked and hundreds of windows were broken in residences along the Allegheny river.

Race for the Pennant.

The standing of the clubs in the National League race is as follows:

Club	W.	L.
Brooklyn	48	22
Cincinnati	44	26
Boston	42	28
Pittsburgh	34	34
Chicago	31	37
Philadelphia	40	27
St. Louis	41	26
Washington	23	48
Baltimore	38	28
Cleveland	42	26

Yacht Fra Diavolo Is Sunk.

Part of the stern of the steam yacht Fra Diavolo, owned by Edward S. Stokes, was sliced off by the big Chapman wrecking tug Hustler off pier 6, North river, New York, and the yacht went to the bottom in less than ten minutes. There were twenty persons aboard the yacht—the crew of three men, eight women and nine men. Every one was quickly taken aboard the Hustler.

Admiral Cervera Acquitted.

Admiral Cervera and the other commanders of the Spanish fleet destroyed in the battle of Santiago, whose conduct has been the subject of inquiry by the court martial have been acquitted and formally liberated at Madrid.

Death of G. W. Julian.

George W. Julian died at his home in Irvington, Ind., at the age of 82 years. He was a prominent politician and well-known anti-slavery leader.

Indians Claim Iowa Lands.

Michigan Potawatomi Indians who lay claim to the ownership of 2,000,000 acres of land in Iowa on which the tribe once lived are preparing to push their claim to the lands, the value of which, they assert, should be paid them without legal recourse.

Terrific Gasoline Explosion.

An explosion of gasoline in the basement of a business block at Indianapolis partially wrecked the building, in which was a laundry and a drug store. Five persons were seriously hurt.

Rabbi Is Killed by Negroes.

After fighting against death for forty hours with three deep stitches closing a knife wound in the left ventricle of his heart, Rabbi Louis Ginsberg, who was murdered by a mob of negroes at Birmingham, N. Y., died, septic peritonitis having developed as a result of his wounds.

Detroit Plan Killed.

The Michigan "Severance" Unit has decided to unconstitutionally void the municipal street ownership of railways in Detroit, and creating a commission to acquire and operate the system.

DUST POURING INTO DAWSON.

Pay Train of Twenty Horses Loaded with Precious Metal.

Passengers on the Dawson stage, the silver Humboldt assert that gold dust was pouring into that town when they left. They allege that one morning a pack train of twenty horses, each animal carrying 200 pounds of gold dust, arrived from Eldorado Creek. There were two tons of it, worth fully \$1,000,000. It is said that the dust was blown into the stage by a wind from the north. The stage was freighted down with dust from one claim. Richard Emons, J. Gosham and Orin W. Jackson sought to reach the Copper river section from Dawson and came near starving to death. They were making the journey for the North American Transportation and Trading Company. Their Indian guides deserted them and the men were lost for ten days. Miners have reached Dawson from Porcupine river without gold. Some say they prospected all the rivers as far north as Herschel and on the Arctic ocean, but did not find any gold. In town site has been located about twenty miles above Fort Selkirk. A copper ledge, outcroppings of which have been traced a distance of sixteen miles—has been located at Williamsport by a San Francisco syndicate.

CARD GAME ENDS IN MURDER.

One Man Killed and Two Wounded in a Gunfight at Elmwood, Neb.

A shooting affray occurred at Elmwood, Neb., in which one man was killed and two others were seriously injured. Several men who had congregated near the grounds of the G. A. R. were seated on the ground, engaged in a game of cards, when a dispute arose and the trouble began. William Harris of Nebraska, Neb., drew a revolver and began shooting. The first shot struck George Jones of St. Joseph, Mo., in the abdomen and resulted in his almost instant death. William Malone was next hit, the shot taking effect in the hip, inflicting a dangerous wound. The third bullet took effect in the left side of Joseph Hart of Oklahoma, in the region of the heart, inflicting a deadly wound which bled freely. All the men implicated are under arrest.

MINING CRAZE IN KANSAS.

Trego and Ellis Counties Asserted to Be an Eldorado.

Kansas promises to become the scene of its great gold craze as agitated Ohio this spring. Even State officials and capitalists are catching the fever, and are looking for money in land, mines and mills. Gen. Artz, who achieved fame as adjutant general during the "Dons" rebellion in Kansas, is the father of the craze. He worked for two years or more "developing" mines in Trego and Ellis counties. Since then others have become interested in the "mines," and now efforts are being made to secure places in the counties named and land there have gone out of sight. Near where the main shaft is being sunk in Trego County land cannot be bought at any price. Geologists and mining engineers declare that it is out of the question that there can be more than traces of gold in Kansas, but the men who are digging the mines and putting up the shafts declare they have assays which show that there are fabulous quantities of gold there.

TWO "WHITECAPS" HANGED.

Wynn and Tipton Executed for Killing Witnesses.

Pleas: Wynn and Tipton were hanged at Sevierville, Tenn., for the murder of William and Laura Whalley. The murder of William and Laura Whalley in Sevier County nearly two years ago was the beginning of a series of "whitecap" outrages. The Whalleys were killed before the grand jury, and for this reason they were put out of the way. They were shot down in their cabin home at midnight by two disguised men. The sister of Laura Whalley was in the room and one of the men through his cloth mask.

KILLS HIS EMPLOYER'S WIFE.

St. Louis Clerk Then Kisses the Dead Woman and Escapes.

Mrs. Grace Miller, the young wife of William Miller, a grocer in St. Louis, was shot to death by her husband's clerk, Eugene Donnelly. After the woman had been brutally wounded Donnelly leaped over her body and ran to the head of her lips. This, he said, he did to save her from a worse fate. The woman, who was a cool woman to the frenzied husband, who had witnessed the farewell caress, not to follow on penalty of his life. It is believed that Donnelly was infuriated with Mrs. Miller, and that the killing was done in a spasm of jealousy.

PASSENGER TRAIN IS WRECKED.

Several Persons Slightly Injured in an Accident Near Elk, Nev.

Passenger train No. 1 was completely wrecked about three miles from Elk, Nev. Several persons received slight injuries, but it is thought none was fatally hurt. The wreck was caused by the rails spreading and the drawhead of the engine pulling off. The engine, one freight car and the last passenger car were the only ones left on the track. Six cars, including the mail, baggage and express cars and three sleepers, were overturned and two day coaches derailed. It is a miracle that no one was killed.

LIGHTNING KILLS FIVE MEN.

The Electric Storm Results Fatally at Urussee, Neb.

A single lightning stroke killed five young men in the southeast of Urussee, Neb., during a thunderstorm. They were all in a buggy driving for shelter. The team of horses was also killed. They were found by a passing farmer. Three of the bodies had fallen out of the wagon, and the remaining two lay on the ground. The victims ranged in age from 16 to 23 years, and all were well known in the neighborhood. They were returning from a Sunday fishing excursion.

Explosion Kills Forty-four.

A dispatch from Odessa, Russia, announces that a dynamite cartridge exploded near there while the excavation of a coal mine was in progress, and that forty-four persons were killed and twenty wounded.

Many Buildings Burned.

Fire at Pratt City, Ala., burned forty buildings, causing a loss of \$53,000, with only about \$3,000 insurance. Of the houses burned, twenty-one were business houses and the remainder cottages.

Tobacco Dealers Suffer.

Fire in a six-story brick building in Boston, occupied mainly by tobacco manufacturers, caused a \$75,000 loss. The interior of the building was wrecked and its contents were almost a total loss.

Seven Girls Hurt at a Fire.

Fire destroyed the building occupied by the Western Paper Stock Company in Chicago. Seven women were injured in leaping from the windows and many more jumped in safety.

Nine Are Injured in a Wreck.

A Denver and Rio Grande passenger train was wrecked eight miles west of Leadville, Col. Nine persons were injured.

Spring Gun Kills a Cyclist.

A bicyclist, supposed to be W. F. Rhodes of Spartan, Wis., was shot and

DIE IN TEXAS FLOODS.

PROPERTY LOSS REACHES INTO THE MILLIONS.

Streams Out of Their Banks, Many Persons Drawn and Valuable Crops Destroyed—Water's Rise So Sudden that Many People Are Overwhelmed.

The remarkably heavy rains in Texas have done damage which will amount to millions of dollars. Railroad traffic was suspended in south Texas because of the numerous washouts, and many bridges are gone. Every stream in the vicinity of Houston rose above high-water mark and the angry waters have destroyed thousands of acres of cotton, corn, wheat, besides houses and cattle. At Calvert the rise was so sudden that when the water went through the town several negroes were drowned and five bodies have been recovered. The Big and Little Brazos rivers have joined at Navasota, where they are ordinarily three miles apart, and the whole country between, mostly cotton and corn land, is ruined. It is reliably stated that one family of six persons perished. The loss in cotton alone will reach \$1,000,000, while another million will not cover the loss to railroads and other property.

LOVERS FIGHT A FATAL DUEL.

Arlington, Ill., Couple Quarrel Over Marriage, and Both May Die.

Charles Saltzman and Miss Kate Horstheimer fought a duel with revolvers in a buggy near Scottsville, Ill. The cause of the duel was the desire of the young woman that Saltzman should marry her and the refusal of the young man, who had been keeping the company of Miss Horstheimer for many months. The couple met at a party and Miss Horstheimer renewed her request that their relations terminate in matrimony. They entered Saltzman's buggy for a drive and talk upon the subject. A heated discussion followed and suddenly the woman drew a revolver, firing a shot which took effect in her companion's abdomen. Saltzman drew a revolver which fired five bullets into Miss Horstheimer's body, one entering near the jugular vein.

ATTEMPT TO KILL A KING.

Unknown Man Fires Four Revolver Shots at Milan of Serbia.

Former King Milan, father of King Alexander of Serbia, narrowly escaped assassination at Belgrade. The would-be murderer is under arrest. He fired four revolver shots, one of which slightly wounded his majesty in the back, another lodging in the hand of a lady, who was with him. At the time the attack was made King Milan was driving through Michael street in an open carriage. His assailant is about 25 years old. On his return to the palace King Milan received the congratulations of the members of the cabinet and his private corps and the king was delighted. Later in the evening King Alexander drove through Michael street and was enthusiastically received by the populace.

BIG GLOVE TRUST FORMING.

Chicagoan Credited with Promoting a \$15,000,000 Combine.

A glove trust with a capital of \$15,000,000 is in process of formation in New York. Its promoters are meeting to consider the success. The originator is Irvington Ross of Evanston, Ill., a member of the Hall & Ross Hosiery Glove Company, Chicago. Mr. Ross has been for several weeks in conference with the Western manufacturers, and some days ago he went to New York, the glove-making center of America. He made a secret meeting of the men who were to stand by the organization, and in the event of the discharge of any of their members all would strike.

AMEER'S LIFE IN DANGER.

Two Attempts Made to Kill the Ruler of Afghanistan.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Globe says advice has been received there from Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, that an Afghan recently discharged a rifle point blank at the ameer, but missed him, the bullet lodging in the shoulder of a general standing near by. The ameer also says that the ameer's brother, Iskhak Khan, attempted to bribe a cook to poison the ameer, and that when the plot was discovered Iskhak fled into Russian Asia and the cook was hanged.

Preacher's House Is Wrecked.

The dwelling of the Rev. C. C. Sims of Highland Place, a suburb of Terre Haute, Ind., was wrecked with dynamite. Mr. Sims, with his wife escaped injury, hurried out of the door, revolver in hand, and saw two men running away. He fired at them, but did not stop them. The foundation of the house was shattered and every window was broken.

Cattle Are Killed by Fice.

In the great pastures along the South Canadian river in Cleveland and Pottawatomie counties, Oklahoma, and across the line in the Chickasaw nation, fies are causing an enormous loss to the farmers. Dead cattle are found daily in every herd.

Bishop J. P. Newman Is Dead.

Bishop John P. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church died at Saratoga, N. Y., of pneumonia, complicated with other diseases.

Enlistment Order Issued.

The order for the enlistment of ten new regiments of infantry has been issued at Washington by the Secretary of War.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$8.00 to \$9.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$8.00 to \$9.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 16c to 17c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, choice new, 45c to 60c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, choice light, \$2.75 to \$3.00; sheep, common to choice, \$2.50 to \$2.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 17c to 18c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 16c to 17c.
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c; rye, 35c to 40c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 16c to 17c; clover seed, new, \$4.95 to \$4.00.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 1, 16c to 17c; barley, No. 2, 42c to 44c; pot, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50.
Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$2.00 to \$2.75; hogs, common to choice, \$2.25 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.50; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$7.25.
New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 81c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; butter, creamery, 15c to 19c; eggs, Western, 14c to 16c.

FARM BUILDINGS.

Here's a Farm or Village Dwelling Costing \$1,500.

A most desirable home is here described. It is cheap, considering its many advantages and its extreme beauty as an adornment of a rural landscape. It is quite large enough for a family of eight without crowding, and on a pinch considerable room may be found in the attic, if it is enclosed and laid out as it may be. But in our study of this plan we have designed that all of the children shall have the whole of the attic for their part of the dwelling, for study or play, and there the toys will be kept and a baby house put together for them, and the little

library of lesson and reading books will there be kept. This will be found one of the most valuable means of education for the children, and the mother or the big sister may go up and there make school and amusement for the little ones, where they will be safe, and as happy as the days are long.

The ground plan is 32x20 feet inside, not including the veranda. The sizes of the rooms are given on the floor plan, the veranda not being included. The cellar is 6 feet 6 inches in height, the first story is 9 feet and the second 8 feet 3 inches. The materials are: Cellar, stone below ground, brick or shaped stone above; first story, clapboards; second, square shingles; the hexagonal bottom of the shingle may be preferred by some, but it is really a useless expense. A large pantry is placed between the kitchen and dining-room, and saves many steps, as a slide door in the dining-room side opens into the dining-room. A large working table and sink are on the outside wall of the kitchen. Doors and a passage way lead from the kitchen to every part of the house, and by a wide, low tread stairway to the upper floor. The plan of the upper floor is not given, but it has four good-sized bedrooms, one at each corner of the house, all well lighted and aired, and provided with closets, and between the two on the kitchen side of the house there are a bathroom, water closet, and washstand. The bath is directly over the kitchen range, by which hot water from the cistern over the back porch may be lifted into the bath tub. Every bedroom has its own closet, and a large store-room may be made under the

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

End of the Fiscal Year Reveals a Flat-Trending Treasury Showing.

Friday ended the governmental fiscal year. According to the treasury figures, the government has not only failed to have been \$14,116,011 and the expenditures \$604,044,972, thus making the deficit \$60,528,061, or about \$20,000,000 less than the early estimates of Secretary Gage. The receipts from customs were \$205,919,116 and from internal revenue \$271,773,898.

This is an increase over last year of \$55,840,358 in customs, and of \$103,203,031 in internal revenue or legitimate increase in receipts of \$159,133,400. The miscellaneous receipts, however, are \$47,804,100 less than last year, as the bulk of the Pacific Railroad payments came in then.

The expenditures are \$161,250,003 larger than the year before, or just about the amount of the increase in customs and internal revenues, thus accounting for the increase of \$50,000,000 in round numbers in the deficit.

The war budget for the year was \$229,010,000 for the army and \$64,734,159 for the navy, or a total of \$293,744,159. Although the war budget for 1908, the heavy expenses for the war did not begin to appear on the treasury books until the present fiscal year began July 1, so there is an increase in the budget of \$142,955,107.

Taking the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as a peace basis, the expenses of the army and navy were only \$38,511,814, so that at the same rate the extraordinary war expenses of the last two years have been \$277,510,797, which may be taken as the actual cost of the war up to date.

MANY OUT AT HOMESTEAD.

Another Strike Inaugurated at the Pennsylvania Steel Works.

A strike has been inaugurated at the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Frisbie, which may rival the famous battle between capital and labor which was fought there seven years ago. The discharge of fifteen men at the plant during the last three weeks is at the bottom of the trouble. These men were dismissed because of their affiliation with the newly formed lodge of the Amalgamated association. The Homestead strike was precipitated when a committee of nine men, who sought the reinstatement of the discharged men, were also discharged for the same reason. Superintendent Carey informed the men that no organized men would be retained, though it became necessary to close down the entire plant. At a secret meeting of the men it was decided to stand by the organization, and in the event of the discharge of any of their members all would strike.

TIN-PLATE MILLS ARE IDLE.

Prediction Made that the Scale Will Be Signed Soon.

All but four tin plate mills in the country are closed, and nearly 50,000 workmen are out of work. The situation, however, is not serious, and the prediction is made that the scale will be signed and all the mills in operation within a few days. The headquarters of the trust are in Chicago, but it is known that the combine is willing to grant an increase of wages, and will do so soon.

ON FRENCH SOIL.

Capt. Dreyfus Reaches Rennes and Is Placed in Prison.

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, the man whose imprisonment on Devil's Island has stirred the whole world, was not landed at Brest, as official announcements had led the people to expect. Instead, he was taken by the French cruiser Stax to Quiberon, and from there was taken by train to Brna.

Notes of Current Events.

Toledo gets four additional mail carriers.

Rio Grande river is entirely dry at El Paso, Texas.

Irish J. Holmes, brother of Burton Holmes, the lecturer, drowned, Chicago.

Barnard G. Parker has been appointed assistant of the superintendent at St. Louis.

Dealers' Union, New York, is kicking on being to make for rolls for breakfast.

White man named Blackwell was jailed while digging for gold in Cleveland, Tenn.

Wm. Ross, Cleveland, Ohio, quarreled with his divorced wife, then shot himself.

BIG RELIGIOUS MEET.

IMMENSE THROUNG ATTENDS ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

Christian Workers from All States and Canada Are Present—Detroit Halls All Hearty Welcome—Old Officers Re-elected—Year's Progress Reviewed.

Fifteen thousand Christian Endeavorers attending the eighteenth annual international convention at Detroit marched into Tent Endeavor of the opening night singing hymns and waving the flags symbolical of their order. Officials of the society announced from the speakers' stand that this meeting established a new record for a Christian Endeavor convention, both in numbers and enthusiasm.

Pringed about the thousands who were seated within the canvas auditorium were the thousands who stood and pressed over and against their neighbors in their anxiety to see and hear. From the moment the great audience rose and sang the first inspiring song to the last dying strain of the orchestra that played during the reception following the set program, through the thousands of people ran an undiminished, exulting flood of religious sentiment.

At sundown long waving lines of young folks from various directions crossed the green fields about the white-tented city, all converging toward Tent Endeavor, beneath whose broad, spreading canvas the welcoming rally was held.

The crowds poured in through the four entrances on each side and down the six broad sawdust-covered aisles, until the great tent's capacity of 10,000 was filled, after which a crowd of outsiders obtained sight and hearing through a dropping of the tent walls at each side.

The Christian Endeavor red and white stars were suspended in hundreds of broad streamers from the lofty rafters of the eaves. Flags of all nations, draped with the Stars and Stripes, hung overhead at intervals. The coat of arms of the States were attached to the tent poles. The Christian Endeavor monogram shone from every red and white electric globe over the resplendent floor above the speaker's platform. Higher up the union jack and the Stars and Stripes intermingled.

Great Choir Furnishes Music.

A thousand white-capped young men and maids composed the choir on the big stage, the front of which was occupied by the officers and clergy.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock arose the swelling strains of "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," followed by "There Shall Be Showers of Blessing," "Onward Christian Soldiers," etc. In all of which the great crowd enthusiastically joined. Devotional exercises were led by Rev. J. G. Butler of Washington.

The welcome of the local committee was extended by William H. Strong, its chairman.

Mr. Strong dwelt upon the beauties of Detroit and greeted the delegates not only on behalf of the local Christian Endeavor societies, but also on behalf of the young people's religious societies, allied to special denominations, which had collaborated in all efforts of the general committee. Rev. Charles B. Newman eloquently welcomed the convention in behalf of Detroit pastors May or Mayberry also welcomed the Endeavorers.

Greeting from Foreign Lands.

Next on the program came responses in behalf of Endeavorers from foreign lands. As Rev. William Patterson of Toronto came forward to speak for Canada some one struck up "God Save the Queen." The Canadians on the platform took up the strain and in a moment the huge tent was reverberating with the chorus of the "British anthem." The friendly relations between Canada and the United States, particularly with reference to religious matters, formed the burden of Dr. Patterson's address.

Rev. Dr. H. J. Treasider, secretary of the London council of Christian Endeavor, answered the greetings in behalf of Great Britain.

"Perish the mad dream," he said, "that a conflict should ever come between our two countries. It is the work and the duty of the Christian Endeavorers to make impossible such an idea."

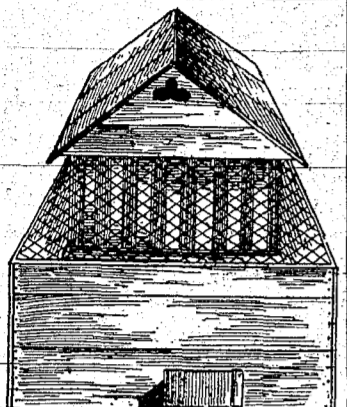
Mr. Australia's response was made by Rev. Joseph Walker of Queensland; for China, by Rev. Elwood G. Tevisbury, a missionary in the vicinity of Peking; for Turkey, by Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, for many years a missionary in that country; for Japan, by Rev. Otis Carey; for Mexico, by Rev. C. Scott Williams; and for the United States, by Rev. Arthur J. Smith of Georgia.

Trustees Review the Year.

At the meeting of the trustees the business before the United Society was quickly transacted. Treasurer Shaw's report showed expenditures during the fiscal year of \$9,078, and \$352 now in the treasury. The report of George W. Graff of Boston, agent of the publishing department, under whose direction the Christian Endeavor World is published, showed cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, June 1, 1898, \$1,110; receipts during the year, \$67,950; expenditures, \$56,628; cash on hand, \$2,439. The Western office of the publishing department, located at Chicago, report of expenditures of \$12,363, and \$604 now in its treasury.

FARMERS' CORNER.

An Ideal Brood Coop.
Here is a plan of a good brood coop, one that is a protection to the little chicks from the weather, cats, rats, hawks and other vermin. It can be made of boxes, one with the top and bottom off for the yard, and the other with the bottom in and a roof over it. It should set on high poles to keep out the water in case it should happen to be set in a low place. The yard should have wire netting across it to keep out the older fowls and keep the hen in, in case she is let out in the run. Move the coop a little each day so as to have fresh grass and ground, and cover the

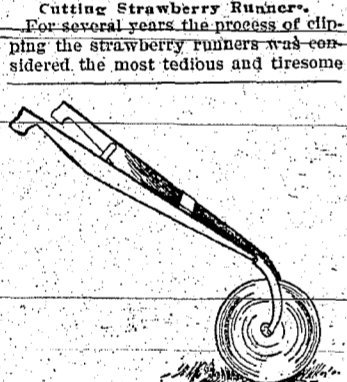


IDEAL BROOD COOP.

top with an old piece of carpet if more shade is wanted.—Ohio Farmer.

A Spraying Outfit.
Some farmers imagine a spraying outfit is expensive, when in fact all that need be bought is a force pump with half-inch hose to reach up into the tree, and a Vermorel or other spray nozzle. Place the pump in a barrel of the mixture, load it into a wagon and begin to spray. For reaching tall trees, raise the hose by a piece of bamboo pole fastened on near the nozzle. More work can be done with two lines of hose with a man to handle each line. High trees can be better sprayed if a four-foot platform is placed in the wagon. A fine mist is better than a coarse spray. Try to reach the underside of the leaves. The tree must be wet all over, not soaked, but every part reached in a careful manner. Spray in fair weather. Early good work on a small scale can be done with the small garden pump with long hose. This is the cheapest outfit, costing only about \$5. Several good pumps especially for spraying are made and advertised. Either outfit with extra long hose is good for spraying potatoes. Use paris green in the same mixture if beetles are present. For early blight, spray when vines are two-thirds grown and repeat in two weeks. For late blight, spray in middle of June, in middle of July and in middle of August.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Cutting Strawberry Runners.
For several years the process of clipping the strawberry runners was considered the most tedious and tiresome



CUTTER FOR STRAWBERRY RUNNERS.

in the whole routine of strawberry culture. Having tried fully a half dozen different plans, none of which was at all satisfactory, a Rural New Yorker correspondent concluded that a large, keen edged, rolling disk would be the simplest and most effective solution of the problem. At a scrap iron dealer's he found a fine, large 13-inch disk and frame, or fork, all complete and bought it for 25 cents. That is the entire cost in money of the strawberry runner cutter shown in the illustration, the handles being worked out and put on in the home workshop.

Teaching Colts to Eat Oats.
Wherever it is necessary, as it often is, to work the mare while the colt is unweaned it is usual to shut up the colt in a box stall and without food or drink. This is unnecessary cruelty. If a little clover hay is placed where the colt can nibble at it, he will soon learn to eat hay, and if there is a box with a few oats in it he will learn to eat those also. This is the more important because if the mare becomes heated while working, the milk may become injurious to the colt. The clover and oats cannot do him any harm. When a colt has learned to eat oats he can be weaned from the dam without any check to his growth. It is best in most cases that the liking for oats should be taught before the colt is weaned.

Size of Apple Barrels.
This question was troubling fruit-growers thirty years ago. At the winter meeting of the Western New York Society in 1867, a resolution was passed—"That the present law regulating the size of fruit-barrels is reasonable and just, and ought not to be repealed; that the legal barrel will hold as many pounds of what is the finest barrel does of four; that fruit keeps better and is handled easier than in larger-sized barrels and ought to be satisfactory to all concerned; that our senators and representatives in the Legislature be requested to oppose any repeal of the present law, which establishes 100 quarts as a legal barrel."

Trees Near Dwellings.
A high tree a short distance from a dwelling house often acts as an efficient protector from lightning. The tree is full of sap and this makes a better conductor of electricity than dry walls of a house. In the case where the tree lives in a house, it is a living stroke.

The reading usually is some dead portion of the tree that the electricity cannot readily pass through. Hence the high tree may have saved the house from being struck by lightning without leaving any mark by which the feat could be suspected.

Molasses Cake for Cattle Feed.
At a late session of the French National Agricultural Society, Paris, a molasses cake was exhibited which, it is said, had been used for cattle feed with excellent effect. The cake is made by a Parisian, Mr. A. Vauzy, the well-known maker of bread for the army. Its manufacture consists in the boiling of molasses and working it briskly with mixture of corn flour and bran, when it is pressed into the ordinary form of a cake and packed in bags for sale. The proportions used are one-third molasses, one-third flour, one-third bran. The suburban dairymen claimed that in the use of this molasses cake there is extra yield of milk and an increase in proportion of butter should be six or seven pounds daily, which is not intended as a basis of food, but as a condiment, and to assist digestion.—National Provisioner.

Time to Cut Timothy.
The pollen from timothy blossoms is very irritating to horses when it is cut in this stage. Hence the grass is left until the seed has formed, by which time the stalk becomes dry and of little feeding value. The very best timothy hay for horses is made when this grass begins to send up its seed stalk. But it has not the weight or substance that a later cutting will give. This is one reason why timothy hay needs so much grain to be fed with it to make it good feed for horses.

Yarding Cows at Night.
The practice of bringing cows up at night is not a good one. It is far better to leave them in the pasture and milk them there, even though it makes more labor. In hot weather the cows, if allowed their freedom, will graze during the evening and early morning while dew is in the grass, and will then lie down to digest what they have eaten. If yarding of cows is done at any time in summer it should be in the middle of the day.

Good Sheep Pasture.
Clovers are excellent for sheep pastures and a mixture of the white, medium red, alsike clovers with some timothy can scarcely be improved upon. Provide pure fresh water in the pasture and have some sowing crop, as rape, peas or oats on hand so that any shortage of pasture may be bridged over.

The Lard Press.
Farmers who slaughter four or more hogs each year should have a lard press. A considerable number do use them, but very many do not. A good press will last a lifetime or longer, and during this period it will greatly increase the lard product. In many cases the difference amounts to the lard product of a single hog.

Dairy Wisdom.
Never churn in a cold room.

Do not fill the churn more than one-third full.

It has frequently been found when least expected that quantities of butterfat is lost in the buttermilk.

If the cream is not stirred frequently and thoroughly, it will not ripen evenly, consequently the churning cannot be thorough.

Be sure the temperature of the cream is right, which should be from 65 to 70 degrees, according to the condition of the cream.

Test the skim milk and buttermilk, not once, but frequently, and by close study conditions can be controlled that there will be no loss.

A dairymen can suffer severe loss in this way—enough or more perhaps than to pay for the services of a competent assistant in the business.

In some conditions it might ripen more rapidly near the sides of the can or vat, in others near the middle, so it must be stirred several times a day.

If you find that you are losing butterfat in the skim milk or buttermilk, or both, then there is a big fault in the way you are handling your milk, and don't rest until you find where it is.

MADE HIM DISGORGED.

How a Spy Was Cornered by a Bright Woman.

The following interesting story was published many years ago, but its authenticity can not be vouched for. In the year 1776, when Governor George Clinton resided in Albany, there came a stranger to his house, one cold winter morning, soon after the family had breakfasted. He was welcomed by the household and hospitably entertained. A breakfast was ordered, and the Governor, with his wife and daughter, who were sitting before the fire, employed in knitting, entered into conversation with him about the affairs of the country, which naturally led to the inquiry as to what was his occupation.

The emotion and hesitation with which the stranger replied aroused the suspicion of the keen-sighted Clinton. He communicated his suspicions to his wife and daughter, who closely watched his every word and action. Unconscious of this, but finding that he had fallen among enemies, the stranger was seen to take something from his pocket and swallow it. Mme. Clinton, with the ready tact of a woman of those troublous times, went quickly into the kitchen and ordered hot coffee to be immediately prepared, and added to it a strong dose of tartar emetic. The stranger, delighted with the smoking beverage, partook freely of it, and Mme. Clinton soon had the satisfaction of seeing it produce the desired effect. True to scripture, "out of his own mouth he was condemned." A silver bullet appeared, which, upon examination, was unscrewed and found to contain an important dispatch to Burgoyne. The spy was tried, convicted and executed, and the bullet is still preserved in the family.—Albany Argus.

Such is the force of envy and ill-nature, that the failings of good men are more published to the world than their good deeds; and one fault of a well-deserving man shall meet with more reproaches than all his virtues will win praise.—N. P. Willis.

ATTIRE FOR SUMMER.

NEW THINGS THAT ATTRACT THE LADIES' ATTENTION.

Bodice that Seems on the Point of Falling Off—Skirts and Bodices May Harmonize or They May Present a Harsh Contrast.

New York correspondence:



slipping, though a second glance shows that there is no chance of disaster. Gowns of this order are of any of the stylish summer materials, and the yokes are usually of twisted cord mesh lined frequently with faint pink. In depth they often ex-

hibe yoke of white—tiny frills of mull, this time—the specifications are complete. The round waist is very pretty, and women have learned to dip the belt, to narrow the bodice fullness and to dip the back so that the round of the waist appears tiny and the torso is much lengthened. All this, which height is restored by a train is good, but it needs a handsome figure. The average woman looks better in a gown that allows a straight line from the bust to below the waist, and jackets cut round and short at the back, with fronts extended in a pair of pointed tabs, are very becoming because they meet this requirement. Then so many of the other sorts of suits are worn—many of them by women to whom they are not well suited—that such a jacket is sure to distinguish its wearer. The suit of this order that the artist shows in the next illustration was in electric blue poplin. The trimming of its skirt suggested the polonaise lines at the sides, while at the back the severity of the hip fit was modified by the application of further flat bands. White ribbon slipped under black net was used for the banding. The inside of such jacket tabs are preferably trimmed to correspond with the outside. The front of the dress was set on a flat yoke of white silk. A gown of this sort is suitable for the street in town or at any seaside resort, will be all right for an afternoon at a country club and is entirely suitable for driving, though the woman who handles the reins would better have something more horsey.

Any woman who gets the idea that a dress of cheap material cannot be made as to be pretty, and young women get such ideas at times, makes a mistake. Look at the middle one of these three dresses, know that it was in a print of shell pink ground and darker pink figures, with all-over wash lace for trimming, and understand how complete that mistake is.



FROM THE NEW CROP OF WASH DRESSES.

ceed that of extremely low cut-outs to evening gowns. In this specification the gown sketched here was not intended to be a green and white striped of gaudy, with yoke of wash rennaissance. Its trick of carrying the top of the bodice under the arm was a clever one. It is always a difficult matter to fit a summer gown well under the arms, because it will not do to have it cut too closely.

Where the figure spreads upward naturally and gracefully a becoming emphasis may be given to the fact in the disposition of the flat trimmings so popular now. The second of these pictured dresses will point this. It was found in a piece of white muslin and blue raised dots, and was trimmed with bands of broadened lawn. The collar revers of lawn embroidered in blue to match the bands, showed a dicky of tucked white lawn. Such gowns of dotted pique are very pretty and useful, and are made up as carefully and as elaborately as silk.

This year's fashions give general and strong endorsement for the gown composed of a skirt and bodice definitely harmonizing. The princess and polonaise also prevail, so that a costume with contrasting bodice is not a wise selection. To be sure, gowns were made skirts and contrasting skirt waists, or a crash or denim skirt and short waists that do match, but it is just as well to have a bodice made to go with the skirt that you intend for wear with skirt waists. Nor is there the slightest need in such planning of being confined to absolute severity. The next gown of those shown here suggests the possibilities in this direction. Its goods

Lace of sorts suitable for such use come ridiculously cheap, and the pink muslin for such yoke and trims was all the other way. The costume remaining is illustrative of to-day's form of the fancy waist and plain skirt get-up, the skirt being double but free of trimming, the bodice ornate with lace velvet ribbon and tucking. Gray sucking was the dress material. All-over lace is used a great deal in cut and applied shaped pieces. A bodice belt of such lace, narrow at the back and shaped at the sides, will give jacket outline to a bodice, creating the little dip below the waist that is so becoming, and yet will not add severity. Black ribbon velvet is a great deal used on wash dresses. Double skirts are not as popular as it seemed they were going to be, but this one is among the popular designs. The underskirt extended only a little above the shortest point of the overdress and was set on a sham skirt of thin lawn.

A Perfect Performance.
At a variety entertainment, given in aid of a popular institution, one of the "turns" was a ventriloquist. As this gentleman was recognized as one of the cleverest members of his profession, his appearance was looked forward to with much interest.

At last it came. The stage attendants carried on to the stage three dressed figures, seated in chairs, as usual. The professor followed, and then went through an astonishing performance.



EACH A DISTINCT TYPE OF SUMMER DRESSING.

was white duck, the scrolls of black cord on the skirt corresponding with that on the bodice. The waistcoat front of white muslin was stitched in all-over scrolls with black, the sleeves matching. The yoke extended to point at the waist and was white lawn with tucks stitched down with black. This same skirt will be excellent wear with a shirt waist, yet the gown as shown is quite as dressy as anything one could reasonably expect from its materials.

Crash is almost ideal wear for summer, and in common with other inexpensive weaves is this year made up elaborately. Last year's fancy for trimming one sort of wash goods with another still holds, and crash benefits by the practice. The most fashionable trimming for it is white pique, which is seen nowadays even on cloth, where it does not require a pattern as one might think. The crash dress in this picture was the last of the three. Both bodice and skirt had overlapping bands of the pique, a with the inevitable

No one could detect a muscle of his face move during the laughable dialogues, and the changes of voice seemed marvelous.

On retiring the applause was deafening, and the ventriloquist had to return again and again to thank the audience for their appreciation.

A couple of minutes or so after, when the audience were talking among themselves as to how it was done, they were thunderstruck to see the three figures get up from the chairs and walk off the stage also; but on realizing how completely they had been "sold" the laughter was uproarious. The professor had got three of his friends to take the place of his usual "lay" figures for that night only.

By throwing a thin man out of the window he would have done plums.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Automatic Lid for Kettle.
A very well behaved lid for kitchen utensils is the patent of a New York City man. This lid has the excellent quality of always being squarely on the particular utensil to which it belongs, when it is desired that it should be on, and when it is wanted off it always is swinging over the kettle so that the contents may be viewed or poured off. Furthermore, it always travels in the exclusive company of the kettle and never displays a provoking inclination to get away and hide in remote corners of the kitchen closet. The lid is connected to the handle by a system of wires having a fulcrum



KETTLE LID HANDLE.

fastening therewith. Grasp the handle and the lid is ultimately raised several inches above the kettle. Let go and the lid falls squarely into its proper place.

About Wheat Bread.
The so-called wheaten bread diet has received considerable attention from scientists recently and the great good that was to follow from the excessive use of whole wheat bread is not without its drawbacks. According to recent investigators, the whole wheat bread contains, along with its highly nutritious matter, a large quantity of earthy matter which acts unfavorably upon persons advanced in years. An excessive use of such bread consequently induces rheumatism, paralysis, asthma, locomotor ataxia and even diseases of the brain. Thus the average person finds himself placed between two evils. His only escape seems to be to go back to the good old way of eating a mixed diet, avoiding extremes in everything. A little intelligent care in avoiding too much starchy food will suffice for the average person, and in the majority of cases will produce better health than an exclusive diet of some one thing. Such a diet should be adopted only upon the recommendation of a physician. At least that is the conclusion of recent scientific discussions of the subject of dietary reform.

House Vermin.
To the housekeeper, whose daily life is a "conflict with Satan and sin," as embodied in the encroachment of various species of vermin in the kitchen and servants' room, this warning of a practical architect to women anticipatory building will be both timely and helpful. "The woodwork," he says, "in kitchens, bath rooms and servants' quarters should be reduced to a minimum." It is rank heresy using wainscoting in the kitchen. Tiled walls and floors are most beautiful and appropriate, but, if too expensive, use hard plaster and paint. Even wash boards, with a careless servant's proclivities, become the hiding and breeding places of vermin. Small moldings also are objectionable, and all woodwork should be reduced to the simplest forms. In the hospitals of to-day there is no question as to doing away with every possible lurking place for infectious germs, but no one thinks of the kitchen, which we have ever with us."

Recipe for Cleaning Silver.
Instead of rubbing with prepared chalk for hours, the silver service may be cleaned in a few minutes quite as effectively. After each meal the silver should be put in a small dish-pan, kept for that purpose, and covered with lukewarm water, to which a tablespoonful of powdered borax has been added, then taken out immediately and laid on a soft cloth, and each piece rubbed with a piece of camels skin. The borax removes the tarnish quickly. Some prefer having the water as hot as your hands can bear it, and rub the silver quickly while the water is hot and put away out of the light. Newspapers are excellent for shining up silver, even better than the camels skin.—S. H., in Epitome.

Orange Sherbet.
To the juice of ten oranges and one lemon allow a quart of water and a heaping tablespoonful of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in a little of the water for an hour or so and then pour over it a cupful of boiling water. When two and a half cups of sugar, the rest of the water and freeze. When half frozen add the whites of four eggs beaten stiff.

Serving the New Potatoes.
Many of the new potatoes are aggravatingly small, but they may be served most deliciously when buttered and browned. Pick out the smallest from the basket, wash them and rub off the skins with a coarse cloth. Put into a saucepan with boiling water and salt; let them boil until tender, then drain off the water and set them at one end of the range, until thoroughly dry, and just before serving brown in hot butter.

Uses of Salt.
Salt dissolved in alcohol will remove grease spots from cloth.
Salt in the whitewash will make it stick better.
Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occasionally rubbing with salt and vinegar.
To clean willow furniture, use salt and water. Apply it with a nail brush, scrub well and dry thoroughly.
When you give your cellar its spring cleaning, add a little copperas water and salt to the whitewash.
Sprinkling salt on the tops and at the bottoms of garden walls is said to keep snails from climbing up or down.
For relief from heartburn or dyspepsia, drink a little cold water in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of salt.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON:

Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The lesson for July 16 is the story of "The Hebrews in the fiery furnace." The portion of Scripture is Dan. 3: 14-28. The whole chapter will be included in the lesson. It is one of the most fascinating tales in the world to a child, and he is poor teacher who cannot make it seem such. Remember while studying and teaching this lesson the facts brought out last week in regard to the relation of the book of Daniel to the persecution of the Jews by the Syrian monarch Antiochus Epiphanes, 170-167 B. C. Antiochus, like some of his predecessors of the Seleucid dynasty, claimed divine honors and profaned the temple at Jerusalem by his pagan rites. The resemblance between his impious career and this story of Nebuchadnezzar is evident. Jewish readers in the time of Antiochus who read this story of Nebuchadnezzar during July, and his final fate would be encouraged, just as the Southern Negroes in slavery times were encouraged by reading of the deliverance of the Hebrews from Egyptian bondage.

Explanatory.
Nebuchadnezzar, like most Eastern monarchs, was a man of impulses, of sudden changes of feeling, of swift rages and swift repentances. When told that three of his Jewish officers, whom he had forced for years, now refused the act of homage required of all subjects, there was of course no chance of persuading him to allow them to omit the ceremony. Some children might get the impression that there was but one of the musical instruments named. Of course there were many of each—a large orchestra or band, that could be heard at a long distance. Of the instruments, whose old English names are scarcely recognizable now, the cornet, flute and dulcimer were wind instruments, and the harp, sackbut and psaltery stringed instruments; the exact form of them is not known; but the stringed instruments resembled our harps and guitars in principle. Probably there were gongs or cymbals and drums in addition. The observant reader will notice the curious repetition in detail of the musical instruments in quoting the king's command in its several connections, as if it were the physiology of a legal document. The use of forms is very common in the cuneiform inscriptions. A very artificial style characterized state papers of all sorts.

"We are not careful," this is old English, as in the gospel phrase "take no thought for the morrow." The Revised Version reads "We have no need to answer thee." Compare the answer of Peter and John—Acts 4: 10.

"If it be so," if you do as you threaten, "But if not," if it does not please God to deliver us from the fire. These are two big "ifs." But they do not stand in the way of the heroic Jews.

"The form of his visage was changed," distorted with wrath. This is a stock phrase in some Semitic languages, to indicate anger or displeasure. "That they should heat the furnace one seven times more than it was wont," more obsolete English. Leave out "one." The furnace should not be pictured to young readers as a big iron one like the one in the basement of the meeting house. A better comparison would be a brick-kiln, if the people have ever seen one. Clay bricks were the principal building material in that country, and furnaces were of course numerous for the purpose of baking the bricks; while in Egypt and some other countries, the bricks were simply sun-dried. The form of the furnace is of course unknown, but may have been a great pit or ditch, lined with tiles and roofed over; or it may have been entirely above ground. Some writers suggest that this was a smelting furnace, in which case a more intense heat would be required.

"Their coats, their hosen, and their hats, and their other garments," in the Revised Version this reads "their hosen, their tunics (margin, turbans), and their mantles, and their other garments." "Hosen" is an old English plural for hose, and the meaning of the original word used here is not certain. It may be well to explain to children that the three Hebrews did not wear hats, but the advantage of the term. The head covering was a cloth wrapped many times around the head—a turban—as Hindus wear today. It is curious that turbans are so seldom found in pictures representing Bible scenes.

"The bearers may have been killed by inhaling the flame which darted out when the doors of the furnace were opened."

"Four men loose." Their bonds were burned away. "The form of the fourth is like the Son of God." This should be, as in Revised Version, "like a son of the gods." Nebuchadnezzar was not comparing the fourth figure to Christ, or the Son of the Hebrews' God. He knew nothing of the "Son of God." He simply says that the stranger looks like a divine person. Old fashioned theologians made much of this utterance as indicating a "theosophy," one of the Old Testament appearances of the preincarnate Christ. In verse 28 the king calls the unknown figure an angel. In either case there is slight foundation for a doctrinal conclusion. The power of Jehovah was certainly mightily displayed in this event; but the manner of the deliverance is not very fully set forth.

The sudden feeling of Nebuchadnezzar's part from anger to superstitious awe and wonder is not unnatural. His subsequent proclamation and honoring of the God of the Hebrews is of course no indication of any real change of his character. It was simply the effect of an impulsive king, impressed by a miracle.

Teaching Notes.
God good ready then, and stands ready now, to deliver all that trust in him from fiery furnaces. But he does not always keep "the smell of fire" from clinging to their garments.

Faithfulness in high places provokes persecution. It excites the jealousy of infidels and the criticism of enemies. The persecuted do not stand alone. The hotter the fire, the more brightly does the heavenly presence shine.

God can do wonders in what we deem a "foreign" land. There is no foreign land to him. Christianity is not a little local faith for Anglo-Saxons or white men. It is for the world.

TALKS ON ADVERTISING.

Failed to Advertise.
The National Advertiser tells a story of an old bachelor who bought a pair of socks and found attached to one of them a slip of paper with these words: "I am a young lady of 25 and would like to correspond with a bachelor, with a view to matrimony." Name and address was given. The bachelor wrote, and in a few days got this letter: "Mamma was married twenty years ago. The merchant you bought those socks from evidently did not advertise, or he would have sold them long ago. Mamma handed me your letter, and said possibly I might suit you. I am 18 years old."

Advertising Develops Trade.
The merchant who knows how to develop a market has before him a direct road to success. His standing and personality are, of course, factors in the building up—a trade, but the controlling agency by which he may secure a paying market for his wares is newspaper publicity. With a well-conducted establishment, amply and conveniently stocked, a tradesman who shall judiciously and regularly use the columns of a fully accredited newspaper may justly hope to realize his most sanguine expectations. The business announcements in a high-grade journal go out like trusty messengers bearing needed information to the purchasing public, whose custom, once secured, the shrewd merchant will expect to retain.

The Value of Advertising.
The value of newspaper advertising has received a number of striking illustrations in New York during the past half year. An observer notes the fact that three or four dry-goods houses that went into liquidation in the winter were the only ones of the greater department stores that never advertised in the newspapers. On the other hand, the great advertisers have all enjoyed great prosperity. One of these, which was expected would fail, came out \$800,000 ahead on the year's business. Only bold advertising carried it over the rocks which threatened.

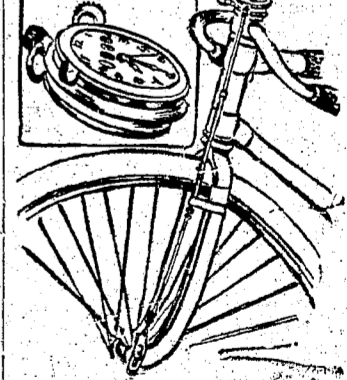
The results of wise advertising are highly satisfactory to those who spend their money in this way. One New York firm that had a new article to put on the market last winter and spent \$100,000 in newspaper advertising reported later that it was compelled to refuse to take any new business. The orders fairly swamped the house, though it had character and ample capital.

These instances of business sagacity are well worth the attention of the business world. Intelligent newspaper advertising always brings better returns than any other forms of advertising. Experience has taught all of our most successful merchants that it is necessary to keep in touch with the public, and the only practicable means is the newspaper.—Press and Printer.

BIKE CYCLOMETER WATCH.

Instrument that Records the Time as Well as the Distance Covered.
Another invention for the wheelman is the combined cyclometer and watch. It is so constructed that time and distance are both indicated on the same dial. For this purpose the cyclometer is secured to the front of the watch or is made integral therewith, and the arbor of the mile-hand of the cyclometer is made hollow to receive the arbors of the hour and minute hands of the watch, which latter arbors are made sufficiently long to extend through the arbor of the mile-hand and to project from the face of dial of the cyclometer. Thus when the hour and minute hands are in position they revolve in front of the said face of dial, which, in addition to having the cyclometer indications, is marked with divisions like the dial of an ordinary watch to indicate time.

The instrument may be attached to any suitable part of the cycle, but preferably to the handlebar, so that it can be always seen clearly by the rider. The cyclometer is driven by a flexible and adjustable shaft from a starwheel near the hub of one of the bicycle



TELLS TIME AND DISTANCE.

wheels, which star-wheel is rotated intermittently in a well-known manner by a striking piece on one of the spokes of the cycle wheel.

America's First Electric Road.
The first electric railroad operated in America was constructed and first run successfully in Baltimore. This was the suburban line between the city and the village of Hampden. On Aug. 10, 1885, successful trial-trips were made the cars being drawn by a Duff motor, the invention of Professor Leo Duff, of Jersey City, N. J. Three days later two Duff motors were in regular service, and with an ordinary horse car attached, filled with passengers, made a round trip of four miles in less than twenty-five minutes. A third rail was placed between the car tracks.

An Unpleasant Dream.
A New York man dreamed he was attacked by burglars and that he found a slip of paper with these words: "I am a young lady of 25 and would like to correspond with a bachelor, with a view to matrimony." Name and address was given. The bachelor wrote, and in a few days got this letter: "Mamma was married twenty years ago. The merchant you bought those socks from evidently did not advertise, or he would have sold them long ago. Mamma handed me your letter, and said possibly I might suit you. I am 18 years old."

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

"I voted for Mr. McKinley, and I have had no cause whatever to regret it. If he is a candidate again I will take pleasure in giving him my support."—Governor Pingree.

General Harrison Gray Otis does not believe the Philippines are capable of self-government at present. His opinion is confirmed by 99 per cent of those who have taken part in the Luzon operations.

Gov. Roosevelt remarks that the Philippine question alone makes McKinley's re-election necessary. After giving one sufficient reason the Governor refrains from naming a dozen others equally conclusive.

Gen. Prosperity is entitled to wear full regiments to-day. The first six months of 1899 stand unequalled for business activity and the world-wide development of American trade.

Our exports to Japan, last year, amounted to \$40,001,092, a fivefold increase since 1890. In a few years this country will stand first in the aggregate of its dealings with the Japanese.

Several free trade writers are expatiating on the freedom of Hawaiian sugar from duties. If they could grasp the fact that it is now a product raised on American soil they would see the subject in a different light.

Not long ago non-expansionists were clamoring because military force was used in the Philippines. Now they say Otis' army should have been doubled before the recent campaign. As for Aguinaldo, he wishes that anything had been done except what was done. His main trouble is accomplished facts.—Globe-Democrat.

Ping, like "Little Breeches" dad, isn't much on religion, and we feel it our solemn duty to offer the salvation army or any other sect, including the Flying Rollers, ten dollars if they'll haul him out of the Slough of Despond and make a good religious man of him.—Grass Lake News.

The custom receipts at Havana are more than \$1,000,000 a month since America began to make the change. This will open the eyes of the queen regent, but her majesty should remember that Uncle Sam's servants are paid regularly, and are forced to live within their means.

Figures supplied by the United States Treasury Department show, that trade is following the flag at a good clip. Comparing the exports of merchandise from the United States to newly acquired islands for the first ten months of the present fiscal year, with the corresponding period of 1897 we find that exports to Cuba have increased \$8,000,000; to Porto Rico \$4,000,000; to Hawaii \$2,500,000.

"War in the Philippines," says the Rev. H. W. Thomas, of Chicago, "is the saddest thing in the history of the United States." It isn't quite that. A sadder thing is the spectacle of ministers of the gospel and college professors embarrassing the government in its efforts to implant civilization and good government among a people it has rescued from tyranny.—Kansas City Journal.

The worst about the recent outbreak in France is that it reveals that they have Sunday horse races in Paris, which are attended by all the fashionable world and the high officials. The President of France was attending the races when the aristocratic mob assaulted him. It is pretty hard to believe there can be much decency in a country where they have Sunday horse races, and the President goes to them.—Nat. Tribune.—How about ball-playing on Sunday?

Gov. Stone, of Missouri, believes it suicidal for the Democratic party to make expansion an issue. He believes that in the Philippines the duty of the government is to restore order and subdue the insurgents. He believes the islands should be held to build up American trade in the Orient, and he wants a big merchant marine and a big army and navy. The progressive democrats of Missouri are like their governor, expansionists, and Billy Bryan will find that even old Missouri has passed away from him, while he stands with his face to the rear.—Inter Ocean.

The State Republican, in common with the great majority of level-headed Republicans of the State, is disgusted with Gov. Pingree's continued growing at the Supreme Court.—State Republican.

The August Number of the Delator is called the Midsummer number, and presents a complete analysis by illustration and description of all that is latest and most fashionable in the world of dress. The special articles of the magazine are characterized by a high literary tone, and the Household, Social and Department discussions are on the usual distinctive place of excellence. In this number appear two Turnpike Sketches, by Sarah Norcliff Cleghorn, marked by a delightful quaint New England flavor. Beata, by S. E. A. Higgins, tells the sweet and story of the first nun of California, who found relief from crushing sorrow by devoting her life to others. In addition is the entertaining and instructive monthly miscellany: The Departments: Fancy Stitches and Embroideries, Social Observations, The Milliner, The Dressmaker, Knitting, Crocheting, Among the Newest Books, etc.

The Aguinaldists dislike to be called copperheads. Protest's come every little while from the supporters of Hoar, Gorman, Bryan, Billy Mason and the rest of the enemies of their country against the application of this term to these individuals. Yet, unless the term copperhead has changed, since the days in which it was invented, it correctly designates the persons to whom it was given. A copperhead is a person who takes the side of his country's foes. The country's foes at this particular time are the Philippines, who are in rebellion against its authority. Atkinson, Gorman, Garrison, Bryan and the rest of the howling flag furlers, are giving aid and comfort to Aguinaldo and his dupes. If these individuals are not copperheads the dictionary definition of that word will have to be altered.—Globe-Democrat.

The women of the country will be vastly interested in the July Cosmopolitan because it has five articles that will especially appeal to them aside from its other high-grade features. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, than whom the sex has no stronger nor more intellectual champion, answers Prof. Peck's argument made in the June number, and trenchantly preclaims the right of woman to a certain economic place. Its human interest is at all times the chief characteristic of the Cosmopolitan. Balzac and Funston—the one because the century of his birth has just been celebrated in France, and the other because of his heroic exploits in the Philippines—are of vital and present interest. Charles S. Glead, the well known Kansas lawyer, Railway director and former journalist, who has been General Funston's intimate friend for years, tells of the characteristics, adventures and fortunes of this diminutive Kansan, who had many daring exploits to his credit before he joined the volunteer army and went to the Philippines.

The Detroit Journal, commenting on the action of the "National Social and Political Conference," lately held at Buffalo, pertinently says: "The consensus of opinion of the delegates to the conference seemed to be that the paramount duty of the American people is to put a stop to the war in the Philippines, because, forsooth, the Philippines are struggling for their independence just as our revolutionaries fathers struggled for their independence." The little, weakened, soured thing, calling himself an American, who will draw any comparison or conjure any analogy between the ignorant and misguided followers of the disreputable and dishonest Aguinaldo and the great-hearted, enlightened followers of George Washington, ought either to be committed to an insane asylum or deported to Manila to live with the lovely barbarians the remaining days of his life. Such a comparison or such an analogy is an insult to everything cherished by Americans. The trouble with these irresponsible cranks is that they have no correct conception of the nature of the troubles in the Philippines. This government was not the aggressor. On the contrary, it went to the Philippines with the avowed and sincere purpose of conferring upon the natives the largest blessings of civilization; and was met at the very outset by the musketry of a political adventurer, who but a short time previously had sold his birthright to the Spaniards and fled his country. The revolt instigated by him is continued by constant misrepresentation of our purposes which is mischievously encouraged by the small-fry "reformers," who congregated at Buffalo last week. We are not striving to deprive the Philippines of any of their inalienable rights; on the contrary, we are striving to put down an "unhappy rebellion" that the Philippines may have a wise, beneficent and humane government.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, July 7th, '99.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

President McKinley and his cabinet have agreed upon the method of appointing commissioned officers for the new regiments of volunteers. Notwithstanding the immense pressure to change it the agreement is practically what President McKinley first said—military experience to be the first requisite. One captain and one first lieutenant is to be selected from the volunteers from each state, each to be a man who has a good record in the war with Spain, and the second lieutenants will be chosen from the volunteers without regard to states, on their records as shown on the books of the War Department, and without regard to whether they served as privates or officers. The present understanding is that all officers above the rank of captain will be chosen from commissioned officers in the regular army, although it is possible that some exceptions may be made in favor of volunteers officers.

Dir. Merriam of the Census Bureau requested that the 300 supervisors of the census be appointed at the same time, which will delay the appointments about ten days, as the Congressional delegations of a few states, mostly in the West, have not yet been able to agree upon the supervisors for their states and the President announced from the first that the responsibility for these appointments must be assumed by the Congressional delegations of the several states.

Mr. I. M. Bond, of New Mexico, brought an interesting story to Washington. He says: "Roosevelt's Rough Riders will re-enlist, for the service in the Philippines. Gov. Roosevelt has received assurances from the President that an entire brigade, organized along the lines of Rough Rider regiment, will be accepted. Lieutenant Col. Brodie will command the 'Old Guard,' and it is reported that Gov. Otero will be the Colonel of the regiment to be raised either exclusively in New Mexico or in New Mexico and Arizona jointly. A majority of these lads enlisted from those Territories could swear at the Philippines in their own language. Gov. Roosevelt will go, if at all, as a Brigadier General. He is expected in Washington soon, when a conference will be held with the President in reference to the matter, will be arranged. Gov. Roosevelt has stated that the intention is to repeat the rapidity with which his regiment was organized; for the Cuban campaign, and he is confident that he will have his entire brigade recruited and ready to sail to the Philippines by the latter part of July or early in August. With Roosevelt and his Rough Riders co-operating with Funston's Swift Swimmers, the rebels will soon be brought to their senses." That was news in Washington.

Ex-Senator Brown, of Utah, is in Washington. He reports his State as being very prosperous, and said of the political outlook: "Utah will, I think, undoubtedly be in the republican column in 1900, and Colorado also. There is no question that Bryan's popularity in the West has been on the wane for some time. I was recently assured in Denver, by a number of influential men, that Bryan would be unable to carry Colorado should he be nominated. His loss of prestige, however, is so obvious that I do not believe he will be the candidate of his party for President again."

President McKinley is quoted as having said to a friend who asked him when he expected to take his summer vacation: "How can I take to the woods while there is so much to be done towards raising and looking after the army in the Philippines, and to faithfully carry out the obligations imposed upon me by the constitution? It is my desire that the army in the Philippines shall be the best in the world; that Gen. Otis shall have everything that he requires for the comfort of the troops, and that there shall be nothing lacking to bring the campaign to a speedy and successful termination. I am not giving any thought to the question of a vacation, and will not until Gen. Otis' reinforcements are well under way and all arrangements have been perfected for the return of the volunteers." President McKinley is acting right up to the sentiments quoted. He gives the closest personal attention to every detail of the military arrangements for the Philippines, and impresses upon all his subordinates the necessity of exercising most watchful care to see that no mistakes are made that will hamper Gen. Otis.

As a precautionary measure, Secretary Long has ordered that four of the converted yachts used in the war with Spain—the Dorothea, Frolic, Hawk, and Viking—be put in condition for emergency service, so that in case of any need for a U. S. war vessel in the West Indies or on the coast of Central America, it will not be necessary to detach one of the large vessels from the North Atlantic Squadron, which is preparing for

Third Annual SALE!!

COMMENCING JULY FIRST.

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

We will place on Sale our Entire Stock of
CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHINGS, &c., &c.,

Which we will sell regardless of Cost. Below you can see for yourself — — — what we will sell Goods for. — — —

All our 5 and 6c Prints at 4c a yd.
All our 5c Gingham at 4c a yd.
All our 5c Cottons goes at 4c a yd.
Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Cottons, 6c a yard.
Lonsdale Cambric, 7c a yard.
All our dress Cambric lining 5c a yd.
All our 35c Dress Goods at 21c a yd.
Fancy Shirting, 10 and 15c Goods, for 8c a yard.
Ladies' Gauze 4c each.
Turkey Red Table Cloth from 10 to 35c a yard.
Linen Table Cloth from 10 to 35c a yard.

Clothes, Clothing, Clothes.
Black Clay Worsted, all wool Suits, for \$5.00.
Black Clay Worsted, all wool; \$10 Suits, for \$6.50.
Oxford all wool Cashmeres, from \$5 to \$8.00.

Remember this sale is for CASH ONLY, and for 30 days. If you want to save money do not fail to attend.

R. JOSEPH,
Opposite the Post Office, Grayling, Michigan.

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE



Patented July 21, 1896. (TRADE MARK.) Patented July 6, 1897.
50 PER CENT. SAVING. Requires no top or bottom rail and only 1/2 as many posts as the old style netting and makes a better fence. A full line of Field and Hog Fencing, Steel Picket Lawn Fence Gates, Posts, Rail, etc. Write for full particulars.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, Ill.

An important series of maneuvers. Governor Pingree's letter to the Chicago Tribune on Alger's candidacy for Senator is characteristic. According to his tell harmony in the Republican party can be brought about in only one way, and that is the one which he dictates. While the statement contains no threats, yet in it the governor goes further than any position he has ever taken, and gives notice that the fight is to be carried clear through. He even suggests that the Michigan delegation to the next National Republican Convention may be divided, unless he be allowed to select the senator to be chosen, and almost threatens to turn the state over to the democracy rather than see the success of Senator McMillan. It is fortunate for Mr. McMillan as well as for the party that the governor's bark is worse than his bite.—Port Huron Times.

Is it Right for an Editor to recommend Patent Medicines?
From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this medicine would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand, and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided and in very many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the past twenty years. For sale by L. Fournier.

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea.
Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoa, nut Grove, Fla., says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by L. Fournier.

HALF RATES TO
— THE —
Epworth
League,
HELD AT
INDIANAPOLIS,
JULY 20th to 23d,
VIA
C. H. & D. Railway.

For information, address
C. H. & D. Agents, or
G. E. ILMAN, D. P. A.,
Toledo, Ohio.

BUY YOUR

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE

AND

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

OF US.

WE WILL TREAT

YOU RIGHT,

AND SAVE YOU

MONEY.

Salling, Hanson &

Company,

Grayling, - Michigan

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER.

AT THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON

is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents per yard.

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls.

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan. **J. W. SORENSON.**

1/4 OFF. 1/4 OFF.

DON'T MISS OUR GREAT 1-4 OFF SALE

In Men's Clothing and Shoes,

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

We will mention only a few Bargains:

\$6.50 Men's Black Worsted Suit	at	\$5.87.
\$10.50 Men's Plaid Fancy Suit	at	\$7.87.
\$14.00 Men's Black Wool Suit	at	\$10.50.
\$2.00 Men's Fine Shoes;	at	\$1.50.
\$3.25 Men's Fine Shoes,	at	\$2.48.

and THOUSANDS of other

Bargains in DRY GOODS.

R. MEYERS, **The Corner Store,**
GRAYLING, **MICHIGAN.**

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW,

(Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made,

A CHAMPION BINDER

Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of the **Avalanche Office.**

O. PALMER, **Grayling, Mich**

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1899.

LOCAL ITEMS.

E. H. Walnwright is giving the G. A. R. hall a coat of paint.

Bert Mitchell returned from West Branch, the beginning of the week.
Rev. J. J. Willits, of Frederic, was in town, last Monday.

C. Howse, of Maple Forest township, was in town, last Monday.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

C. Butler is giving the new fence around his residence a coat of paint.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Cotter & Co.

L. Fournier went on a fishing trip down the river, Monday afternoon.

V. Salling is putting a fine addition to his residence.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Mrs. Fred Raymond and the family, of Manistee, are visiting with Grandpa Newman.

A. Schriever and family, of Gaylord, were welcome guests at F. O. Peck's the first of the week.

H. C. Holbrook has added a wing to his cottage, and is improving the premises.

Boydell's Paints, at less than cost, at Fournier's Drug Store.

The big mill which was shut down for two weeks for repairs, resumed operations Tuesday morning.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Paris Green. Sure Killer Bug Finish at 2c per pound.

Mrs. A. Grouff and her daughter, Edna, returned from a month's visit with her parents, at Manistee.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

W. Woodburn was visiting with friends in Maple Forest, the latter part of the week.

Mrs. Russell who received a severe fall some two weeks ago, is improving.

It is rumored that Dr. Wolfe, of Lewiston, will soon return to Grayling.

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

Arlington Elkhoff is assisting P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, with his harvesting.

Mrs. Sarah Ferguson, an old resident of Grayling, was visiting with friends here, last week.

Mrs. Hugh Oake and children were visiting with Mrs. Deckrow, of Maple Forest, last week.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. R. P. Forbes has been visiting with friends in Frederic, since last Saturday.

Dr. E. M. Roffee, of Clyde, N. Y., arrived in town last Saturday morning, for his annual visit.

Fred Larson is filling up the street in front of his residence, to correspond with the side walk.

Barbed Wire, at lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Ed. Sorenson and children are visiting with her brother and family at Maas, Adams county, Wisconsin.

Mrs. C. O. McCullough and children returned from their three week's visit with her parents, in Otsego county, last Saturday.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best, at Albert Kraus.

Mrs. George Langevine returned from a four week's visit with her parents, at West Bay City, Tuesday evening.

W. J. Love, of Maple Forest, who has been quite sick from an attack of appendicitis, is reported to be improving.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Au Sabie is lined with fishing parties for twenty miles, and the majority are having fine sport with the speckled beauties.

Watch out for the advent of Ward's railroad. It is coming in, here from the point where it crosses the Manistee, near Bald Hill.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

E. C. Kendrick returned to the college, Tuesday evening. He will go to his old home in Nebraska, for the balance of the vacation, thus completing a well earned rest.

Mrs. Fred Wick, of Frederic, is visiting in Detroit.

The P. O. address of Mrs. Emma Hadley is South Grand Blanc, Mich.

Burn—Wednesday, July 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Scott Eder, a daughter.

W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in town, yesterday, and reports his crops growing finely.

The carpenters are building a house on the corner of Peninsular Avenue and Ionia Street, for Mr. Fisher, Sr.

W. S. Chalker, B. F. Sherman, P. M. Hoyt and J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest to vanish were in town last Friday.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 358, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, the 20th, at the usual hour.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the home of Mrs. Dr. Niles, Friday afternoon, July 14th.

The W. R. C. surprised and regaled the members of the Post with a fine lay out of Ice cream and cake last Saturday evening.

A finely developed 17 year, locust, flew into our office last Tuesday and was captured and nicely mounted for preservation by E. C. Kendrick.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Cotter & Wallace have dissolved partnership, and the junior member is thinking of taking a partner, and tombstones will not be a specialty of the new firm.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—I will sell my house and lot on Peninsular Avenue, near Michigan Avenue, on favorable terms. Inquire of Mrs. L. E. Meadows. 6-22

There will be no preaching service at the M. E. Church, next Sunday morning or evening. Sabbath school and Epworth League will meet at the usual hour. By order of the Pastor.

The Book says: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." If that is true Mrs. T. Webster ought to be twice blessed for the amount of Peas and Lettuce left with the AVA-LANCHE, from their garden.

Miss Williams has kindly opened her house for the M. E. Ladies Aid Society, Friday afternoon and evening of this week. Everyone is most cordially invited to come and have a social time and a good lunch.

The judgment of Claude Redford vs. M. C. R. Co. in the Ogenaw Circuit, was reversed last week by the Supreme Court, to which body an appeal had been taken by Geo. L. Alexander, Attorney for the R. R. Company.

A pleasant reception was given Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Guichard at the Presbyterian church, last Friday evening, over fifty being present, notwithstanding the rain. Light refreshments were served, and a glad welcome seemed to be the prevailing sentiment.

DIED—Sunday, July 9th, of Paralysis, Mrs. Amalia, wife of P. Aebli. She leaves her husband and five children to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. L. Guichard, at the family residence, and the large attendance of friends and former neighbors attest the esteem in which she had been held.

At the election in South Branch township, last Monday, the ticket headed by V. P. Richardson for Supervisor, was elected, except clerk, for which office Royce was elected in place of Waldron, and Funk was elected Justice by the drawing of a tie. The regular votes for the two tickets stood 22 and 20. There was no politics in it, but the result of neighborhood feuds.

Two handsome young lady drivers appeared in the "Deering" parade last Saturday. And they appeared well, too, and received many complimentary remarks on their superb horsemanship as they quickly ran the gauntlet of admiring glances and human applause. If you are unacquainted with them let us introduce you to Miss Mary McNevin and Mrs. Wm. McNevin, who unknown to fame have won a name of local celebration, and by this act declare the fact of Jehu elevation.—Otsego Co. Herald.

Card of Thanks.

For the repeated and long continued kindness of neighbors and friends, during the long illness of our wife and mother, and for the sympathy expressed at the final obsequies, we desire to publicly express our most sincere thanks.

P. AEBLI, and Children.

BAR-BEN

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE.

It is not a "patent" medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of E. E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland, a most eminent specialist, by H. H. O. Benson, Ph.D., B. S. BAR-BEN is the great restorative and tonic for men and women.

It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich and causes a general feeling of health, strength and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. One box will work wonders. It should be taken every day. Prepared in small sugar coated tablets easy to swallow. The day's dose of celery compounds, nervines, sarcozoles and vital liquid tonics are over. BAR-BEN is for sale at all drug stores, a 60-dose box for 50 cents. We will refund the cost of price. DR. BARTON AND BENSON, 443 Bar-Ben Block Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE BY

Lucien Fournier,

DRUGGIST,

GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.

The Ladies' of the Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will meet at the residence of Mrs. Chas. Butler, Wednesday afternoon, at 2.30, July 19th. Subject: Our work and workers in North China.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar coated globe of health, that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fog into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Last Sunday a 'Busco woman tied her boy to a bed post, whipped her daughter, kicked the cat under the bed, called her husband a "tallow-eyed snoozer," and then fixed up and went to church to help the choir sing that good old hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee."—Churubusco Truth.

Red Hot From The Gun.

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman of Newark, Mich., in the civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Luckless's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Piles, Felons, Corns, Skin Eruptions, best Pile cure on earth. 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

A circular was sent out by the War Department, by order of General Alger, to every officer in the army, requesting their opinion as to the propriety of abolishing the "army canteen." Six hundred replies were received, six of which were in favor of abolishing it and 594 against doing so. The unanimity displayed by the officers in their replies is in accordance with our belief that it is better to supply the soldiers with beer, etc., under suitable restrictions, which would prevent their visiting the low saloons that abound near all army posts and soldier's homes.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady of this country. Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz, of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

Just let your subscription go. It's only a small sum—the editor don't need it; get as mad as you can, and tell him to stop the paper, you never read it anyhow. Go home and borrow your neighbors. When the reporter calls, always be busy. Make him feel as if he were intruding. When the advertising or job man comes, tell him, "you don't need to advertise—everybody knows you; that you will try to get along without any printed stationary—it's too expensive; that business is slack, and that you must economize. Never drop in to see the editor, unless you want a complimentary notice or a lengthy obituary for a beloved relative. Never commend the paper to anybody. When you speak of it say: "Yes, we have a little sheet, but it don't amount to much." Keep it up a year or two, and you will have a dead newspaper, a dead set of merchants, and a dead town.—Ex.

Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of Scrofula, which had caused her great sufferings for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health excellent." This shows what thousands have proved. That Electric Bitters is the best blood remedy known. It is the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, during the long illness of our wife and mother, and for the sympathy expressed at the final obsequies, we desire to publicly express our most sincere thanks.

Only 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist. Guaranteed.

Where ar' you Going?
GOING TO
CLAGGETT
& BLAIRS'
AFTER MY
DRINKS.
IF YOU WANT
Good Drinks, Try their Emblem
TEA for 50 Cents.
It can't be Beat for the Money.
They also sell
the best 40c Tea in the Market.

ASK FOR
JA-VO BLEND if you want
the best 25c Coffee in the World
They also sell McARTHUR'S PATENT
FLOUR, because it makes the Best Bread.
CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, FRESH EGGS,
and FULL CREAM CHEESE.
Pure Goods, Low Prices and Honest Weights is their Motto.
Don't forget the place, but trade with
CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

paints, paints, paints!
Boydell's Prepared Paints at \$1
Per Gallon.
We are going out of the Paint Business;
will close out all we have on hand at the above
price; which is less than cost, regular
price is \$1.35. This price
IS STRICTLY FOR CASH.
HEADQUARTERS
FOR ALABASTINE, PIANO AND FURNI-
TURE POLISH.
LUCIEN FOURNIER, - Grayling, Michigan.

"I have received more benefit from one bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure than from months of treatment by physicians," writes V. B. Conklin, of Bowersville, Ohio. L. Fournier.

Advertised Letters.—Mrs. Pearl McDonald; Mrs. Geo. Gray, Willis Stevenson; 2; Benjamin Simons; 2; Mr. Howes.

There is no ? about it.

No question indeed with those who used it, but that Foley's Kidney Cure is absolutely reliable for all kidney and bladder diseases. L. Fournier.

As jolly a party of maidens as were ever domiciled in tents, have been camping on the shores of Portage Lake for the past week. Fun.

For Sores, Ulcers, Burns, Galls, Piles, nothing so good as Bannan Salve, the most healing medicine in the world, 25c. L. Fournier.

Mrs. J. M. Jones had the pleasure of entertaining a cousin and his son, of Cleveland, Ohio, during the past week. They left for their home, Monday.

A Little Known Fact,

that most serious diseases originate in disorder of the kidneys. No hope of good health while the kidneys are wrong. Foley's Kidney Cure is guaranteed to make the kidneys right.—L. Fournier.

If you want your furniture repaired or newly upholstered, call on E. Weddige at his shop on Cedar street, north of McKays hotel. All work guaranteed to be first class, and at as low a price as possible. Will always be in the shop from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m. Terms strictly cash. 7-6-1mo

Would have cost him his Life.

I have been using Foley's Kidney Cure, and take great pleasure in stating it gave me permanent cure of kidney disease, which certainly would have cost me my life. I recommend it to any one afflicted with kidney trouble. Oscar Bowman, Lebanon, Ky.—L. Fournier.

An exchange says: "It is currently reported that the post office department will soon issue an order requiring all postmasters and their deputies to wear a uniform of light blue trousers with red braid down the legs, a white blouse with gold shoulder straps and lace, and skull cap with a star on it." Won't our deputy post-mistress look gay?

Gave Up All Hope.

Louis Prickett, 509 Bryan Avenue, Danville, Ill., writes: "I had suffered several years with Asthma, and after trying a great many remedies I had given up all hope. I was advised to try Foley's Honey and Tar. It immediately stops the coughing spells, and I get my breath more freely. It is the only medicine that ever gave me any relief. L. Fournier.

Shirt Waist SALE!
RIGHT NOW. The best time of the year for the Shirt Waist Season we introduce a sale of Waists that will astonish you. We made our profits on waists up to date, and now we propose to give you all the profits and also part of the cost.
YOUR CHOICE 3 BIG ITEMS
of any Shirt Waist in stock, former price 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 for
59 Cents.
Sale on Leather Belts.
Ladies' Leather Belts, all colors, including Black and White, all latest buckle, best quality leather. We never sold them for less than 25 and 35 cents, now
17 Cents Each.
1-2 OFF
MENS' STRAW HATS
All 25 c Straw Hats go for 12c
All 50 c " " " 25c
All 75 c " " " 37c
All \$1.00 " " " 75c
IN MENS' SUITS. Lot 1. Mens' Cassimer Suits, made in four Button Sack, lined and tailored in the latest style. We bought them cheap and sold them cheap, at \$8, now going
at \$5.98.
Lot 2. Same style suit, one grade better. Original price \$10.00, Now going at \$7.48.
Lot 3. Same style suit. Original price \$12.00. Now
Going at \$9.98.
If you want these wonderful bargains, buy them at once. Do not wait. It may be too late, as they will not last long.
IKE ROSENTHAL.
GRAYLING, - MICHIGAN.
Leading One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe, Hat and Cap HOUSE.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.
WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

A new system of money order will go into effect in the postal service of the United States after September 1st. The new system will be modeled after that now used in Canada and will be more simple and satisfactory to both, the remitters and the postmasters, than the one now in vogue. Manifold carbon paper will be used, by which means the advice, which is sent to the receiving postmaster, is a duplicate order and is made out at the same time. A receipt to the remitter is attached to the advice, and is made out by manifold as the order is filled out. The money order itself will be made out in check form, much resembling one in wording also. It has special places for the sum both written out and in numbers.

Public Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Crawford County Farmer's Association, at the Odell school house in Grayling township, Saturday July 22 at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of making arrangements for the coming Farmer's Picnic. All who wish a good time, turn out and help prepare for it.

By order of President
C. WALDRON, Sec.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

JOHN O. GOUDROW

HAS FILLED HIS—
STORE WITH THE LARGEST
STOCK OF SHOES
ever exhibited in Grayling. His increasing trade has taught him the NEEDS of this community, and his stock is selected with great care to meet the WANTS of ALL.

LADIES, CHILDREN & GENTS can be suited with
FINE or HEAVY GOODS
and at prices that are RIGHT.
Call and see him. Store opposite the Court House.

COLTER & CO.,
GRAYLING, MICH.,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING.

We have a Fine Stock of
WALL PAPER,
PICTURE FRAMES,
WINDOW CURTAINS,
PAINTS, &c., &c.
Call and examine Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere.
Shop in Photograph Gallery next to Opera House.

ADVERTISERS
If others wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St. The Advertising Agency of
LORD & THOMAS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"The Niagara Falls Route"
TIME CARD GOING NORTH.
Lv. GRAYLING. Ar. at MACKINAW
Mackinaw Express. 4.30 P. M. 7.15 P. M.
Marquette Exp. 3.10 A. M. 7.50 A. M.
Boy's Freight. 12.30 P. M. 3.10 P. M.
Accommodation Ar. 1.30 P. M. 3.45 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.
Lv. GRAYLING. Ar. at BAY CITY
Detroit Express. 2.00 P. M. 5.30 P. M.
N. Y. Express. 12.15 A. M. 3.45 A. M.
Accommodation Ar. 1.30 P. M. 3.45 P. M.
LEWISTON BRANCH.
Accommodation. 9.30 A. M. Retg. 1.45 P. M.
A. W. CAMPBELL. O. W. RUGGLES. Local Agent.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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C. A. SNOW & CO.
Patent Attorneys, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notice of Foreclosure.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions for payment of a certain mortgage made by Victoria Aebli, of Grayling, Michigan, to the National Loan and Investment Company, of Detroit, Michigan, dated the First day of October, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 270, on the 9th day of October, 1898, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the time of this notice, the sum of Five Hundred Eighty Dollars (\$580.00) and an attorney fee of Twenty-five Dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of said amount, or any part thereof, or for the foreclosure of said mortgage.

Now Therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and of the statute in such case made and provided, Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be sold, the premises described in said mortgage, at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county) on the

28th day of July, 1899,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or so much of said premises as shall satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, and all legal costs on the day of sale together with said attorney fee as covanted therein. Said premises are described in said mortgage, as follows: Lot Eight (8) of Block Fifteen (15), of the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof.

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Of Detroit, Michigan.
FRANK B. LEVAND. Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.
May 4/13

Franklin House DETROIT.

Cor. Bates and Larned Sts. Very central. Elevator. Services, steam heat, electric light, the floors, etc. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. H. H. JAMES & SONS, Prop.

FARMER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

He Pursues His Calling in a Scientific Way These Days and Does Not Leave Everything to Providence and the Weather.

It used to be the rule that when a man wasn't fit for anything else he was considered good enough to be a farmer; that if he hadn't brains enough to master military tactics, or the intricacies of the law or medicine or of theology, and was utterly lacking in creative ability, then his proper sphere of usefulness was the farm. And in those days even the "gentleman" farmer was a person of inferior standing, and he was made to feel his insignificance whenever he came in contact with the superior persons who ruled the State and made or expounded its laws. Society spoke of him as a "gawky," and his sons and daughters were "country bumpkins." But all this

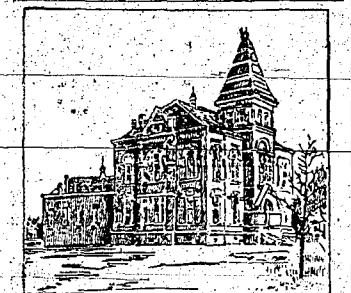
Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, to Massachusetts Harvard University has a school of Agriculture known as Bussey Institution. Besides these, agricultural and mechanical colleges have been organized in Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington. Separate institutions of this sort are maintained for colored students in Alabama, Delaware, Flor-



IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

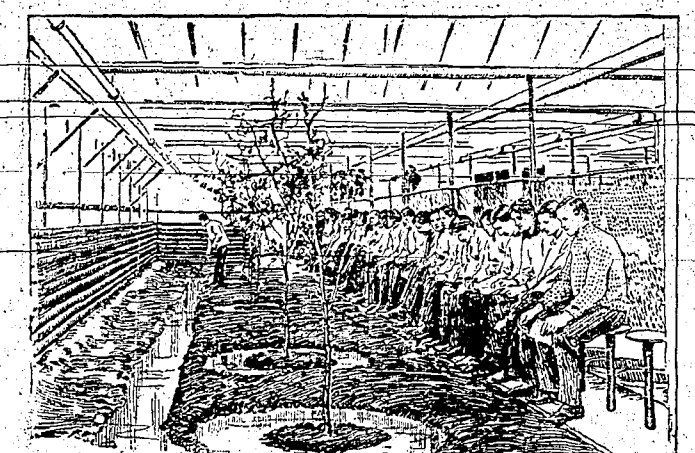
has changed and is destined to still further change. Science, which has done so much for the world at large, has taken the farmer in hand and is investing the man and his works with the dignity and standing that are theirs of right. The masses are being made to realize what they have known dimly all along, but never fully appreciated—that it is the farmer who feeds them, and that he is more necessary to them than they are to him; that without him works great and small would come to a stop and the peoples of all the earth be reduced to a state of savagery and cannibalism.

Farmer Knows Why Science is bringing not only the pub-



CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ALABAMA INSTITUTE.

He to a realization of the importance of the farmer, but the farmer himself to an appreciation of the importance of his work and of the necessity of fitting himself for it by studying nature and inducing her by scientific means rather than by haphazard to yield her store. Formerly the farmer could tell you "when" without knowing "why." Experiment showed him that rotation in crops made his land produce better and last longer, but he couldn't tell nature's reason for it, nor explain the thousand other seeming mysteries of the soil. Science has done and is doing that for him. It is experimenting for him day in and day out the year round, and teaching him the why and wherefore. Uncle Sam is backing science in this matter, and the farmer is getting the benefit without cost. The



LESSON IN IRRIGATION—UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Farmer learns from the bulletins that are sent out by the Department of Agriculture, and all over the land the farmers' sons and daughters are taking courses in agriculture and horticulture, farm gardening and dairying, and stock breeding and stock raising in colleges supported jointly by the State and Federal governments.

Their instruction is practical, too, for the colleges have farms under cultivation and herds and flocks of cattle and swine, and dairies and truck farms and orchards. The instructors are men who are entitled to write "Bachelors of Science" after their names. They know all about the soils and the seasons, and what crops are adaptable and what are not, and their science goes so far as to include conditions in foreign countries and to be able to judge from them whether corn, or wheat, or barley, or whatever product of the farm will be most in demand for export, and so command the readiest market and the best price. They have reduced farming to a science, and are teaching it as a science. The course in agriculture includes history and government, French and German, English, and the higher mathematics and music, so that our farmers of the next generation will not only know how to get the best and the most out of the ground, but will be able to hold their own for general information and polite accomplishments with the elect of any land.

Where They Are Taught.

Colleges of agriculture are maintained in universities, with the aid of national funds, in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota,

Ida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Massachusetts has the only college whose curriculum is wholly devoted to agriculture.

In the universities in which courses in agriculture are maintained the general tendency is to make this course correspond in scope and thoroughness with those given in the other departments, to divide the instruction in agriculture among an increasing number of specialists, and to provide buildings and apparatus and illustrative material on a scale in keeping with those in other branches. At the same time efforts are making to bring the university in close touch with the masses of farmers through special schools, farmers' institutes, nature teachings, and other forms of university extension work. Along with this is the deepening and strengthening of the scientific and practical researches, carried on with a view of widening the world's knowledge of the facts, laws, and processes required for the improvement of agriculture.

Thirty Thousand Farmer Students. The classes in agriculture in these schools range in enrollment from 200 to 300 students. The total enrollment is 30,000. The full course in agriculture covers four years, and practical farmers who know enough of other matters to make them intelligent and desirable citizens are being sent out from these colleges at the rate of 8,000 a year, of 80,000 in a decade. That they will assist wonderfully in the development of the country need not be doubted. Their knowledge and training will enable them to get more out of the earth and themselves than the tens of thousands of other earnest and honest men who have taken up homesteads and gone to farming without any knowledge of or preparation for the cultivation of the soil.

In an article in the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture on "Some Types of American Agricultural Colleges," A. C. True, Ph. D., director of the Government's experimental stations, describes the essential features of some of these institutions of learning. Of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which is near Amherst, on a farm

of 400 acres, situated in a most beautiful part of the Connecticut river valley, he says: "In 1897 the college had permanent endowment funds aggregating \$300,000, and its buildings, farms and equipment were valued at about \$215,000. The college buildings include combined dormitory and class room building, chapel and library, laboratory for chemistry and physics, entomological laboratory with insectary, botanical laboratory and museum, drill hall, dormitory, president's house, several residences for professors, farm houses, boarding house, horticultural plant houses, and barn, including creamery and dairy laboratory. The experimental station also has a chemical laboratory, botanical laboratory with plant house, and barns.

Excellent Equipment.

"On the farm 150 acres are under cultivation with a variety of field crops, and the extensive college barn is stocked with 100 head of cattle and is equipped with the most improved agricultural implements and machinery. The horticultural grounds cover 100 acres, with orchards, vineyards, small fruit and vegetable plantations, and groves of forest trees. Much attention is given to floriculture and landscape gardening, and the ample plant houses are well stocked with numerous varieties of exotics. Some eighty acres are devoted to the work of the experimental station including numerous plant experiments with varieties of field and horticultural plants, fertilizers, methods of culture, etc., feeding experiments with animals, soil investigations, etc.

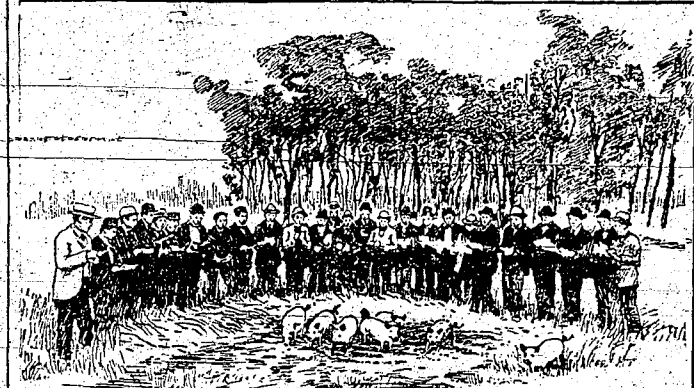
"The laboratories of the different

scientific departments are well equipped with apparatus for experimentation and demonstration with illustrative material, such as specimens of plants, insects, animals and machines, particularly those of importance in their relation to agriculture. The library of 18,000 volumes has been carefully collected with reference to the needs of an agricultural college, and is thoroughly catalogued and managed with a view to providing the students every facility for obtaining the information they desire to gather from books. It is one of the most extensive and valuable collections of books on the science and practice of agriculture to be found in this country.

"The instruction is given by a corps of eighteen professors and assistants. The chairs include botany, chemistry, agriculture, horticulture, zoology, veterinary science, mental and political science, English and Latin, modern language, mathematics and civil engineering, and military science and tactics. There is also a lecturer on farm law. The student is required to follow a definitely prescribed curriculum during three years, and in the last year of the course he is allowed wide latitude of choice among numerous specialties, English and military science being the only required studies."

For a time the college was open to men only, but women may now attend special elective courses in such branches as botany, entomology, floriculture, fruit culture, market gardening and dairying. Candidates for admission must be at least 16 years old and are required to pass examinations in English grammar, geography, United States history, physiology, physical geography, arithmetic, the metric system, algebra (through quadratics), geometry and civil government. The students as a rule room in the college dormitories and are boarded in clubs or private families. The expenses for room rent, board, fuel, washing and military suit for the college year are estimated to range from \$150 to \$300. Students performing labor at the college are paid by the State, and there are small endowment funds for the assistance of needy students. The students have their athletic associations and glee clubs and social amusements the same as at Harvard and Yale, and they are required to attend prayer and worship in the college chapel.

New York Method. In New York State the Agricultural College is an annex of Cornell University, and in 1897 there were 127 students taking the farming course. The tuition in agriculture at Cornell is free, and the yearly expense of the student ranges from \$300 to \$500. The four



CLASS SCORING PIGS—IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The Michigan State Agricultural College is the oldest in the country. It was established by an act of the Michigan Legislature in 1855, and for thirty years, like the Massachusetts College, had only an agricultural course. In 1880, under a materially increased income, a mechanical course was added, and later a woman's course. The laws of the State prescribe that it shall be a "high seminary of learning, in which the graduate of the common school can commence, pursue, and finish a course of study terminating in thorough theoretic and practical instruction in those sciences and arts which bear directly upon agriculture and kindred industrial pursuits."

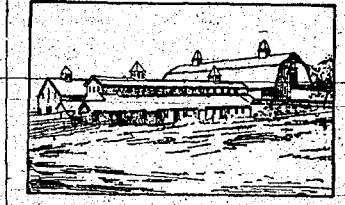
The college land, comprising 670 acres, is divided into the farm of 230 acres, devoted to field crops grown under a system of rotation, forty-five acres of woodland pasture, 114 acres of lawns, gardens and orchards, 240 acres of forest, and 47 acres of experimental fields and plots. The farm is equipped with cattle, sheep and swine of the principal breeds. There are an arboretum of 150 species of trees, a botanical garden containing 1,200 species of native and foreign hardy herbaceous plants, with some shrubs, a grass garden of 200 species of grasses and clovers, and a weed garden of 400 species of the most troublesome weeds. The students in agriculture are required to work two and one-half hours a day on the farm or garden. The annual average expenses of students for board, room rent, heat, light, books, laboratory and other fees are estimated at \$125. These expenses are often reduced by receipts for labor performed on the farm or elsewhere about the college. There are thirty or more professors and assistants in the faculty, and in addition to the chairs provided by the Massachusetts College there are professors of mechanical engineering, domestic economy, and household science.

Negroes Not Received.

The Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College is conducted on the same general plan, except that women and negroes are not received as students. Out of a total of 308 students entered last year 316 elected to take the agricultural course. By farm labor the students may reduce their expenses there to \$100 a year.

Over 500 students took the farming course last year in the Kansas State Agricultural College, in Manhattan. This college farm comprises over 300 acres, and is well equipped with live stock. The State has supplemented the United States grants by the erection of a number of substantial buildings, which are valued at \$350,000. Students of both sexes are admitted at 14 years of age, after passing an examination in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and United States history. Connected with the course of study here is industrial training in several of the arts, to which each student is required to devote at least one hour a day throughout almost the entire course. Young men may have farming gardens, fruit growing, woodwork, ironwork, or printing. Young women may take cooking, sewing, printing, floriculture, or music. Tuition is free, and the annual expense of the student ranges from \$100 to \$200. Students are paid at the rate of 10 cents an hour for work.

The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is a flourishing and well attended institution. It has fifteen buildings, erected by the State at a cost of \$500,000, and these include a hall for women. There are besides dwelling houses for professors and other employees, a creamery, barns, stables, seed houses and forcing houses. The college lands, of which 120 acres have been parked as college grounds, are 900 acres in extent. "The farm," Mr. True says, "consists of rolling prairie, bottom and woodland, and is stocked with good representatives of five breeds of horses, six breeds of cattle, seven breeds of sheep, and six breeds of hogs. These animals are used in class illustrations and for the various experiments in breeding and feeding for milk, meat, wool, growth, and maintenance, conducted by the experiment station as a department of the college. All the crops of the farm are grown for some educational purpose; all the animals



MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE BARN.

are fed by rule and system, and the results of their management reported upon and used in glass work. Labor is not compulsory, but students in the agricultural courses are given work that is parallel with their studies. Some students pay for their board by work in the mornings and evenings. There is a practical working creamery and cheese factory in operation throughout the year. During the summer season from 15,000 to 25,000 pounds of milk are taken in daily and manufactured into butter and cheese. The number of students in 1897 was 573, including women.

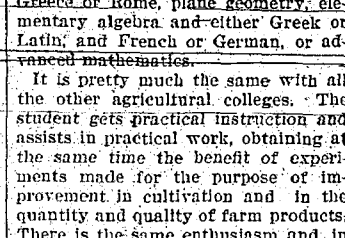
World's Petroleum Output. Yield is More than 5,000,000,000 Gallons, Half of It from America. More than 5,000,000,000 gallons of petroleum, according to the treasury bureau of statistics, is now produced annually in the world. Of this amount 2,500,000,000 gallons is produced in the United States, 2,250,000,000 in Russia, and the remainder is distributed among a dozen countries, Austria producing 87,000,000, Sumatra 72,000,000, Java 30,000,000, Canada 20,000,000, Roumania 24,000,000, India 15,000,000, Japan 8,000,000, Germany 7,000,000, Peru 3,000,000, and Italy about 1,000,000 gallons.

While the United States and Russia furnish the bulk of the world's petroleum and stand almost abreast in the quantity of crude oil produced, the amount of refined illuminating oil supplied by the United States is more than double that produced by Russia. This is due to the fact that a given quantity of United States oil produces three-fourths of its bulk in refined illuminating oil, while of the Russian oil the ratio is only about three-eighths.

LYING ON NAILS.

Hindoo Ascetics Arrive at a Sacred Bathing Fair.

Hindoo ascetics journey each year in January to a sacred bathing fair. This picture represents one of these ascetics reclining on a bed of tattered mats, quietly telling his beads. His disciples are seated just beyond him. The fair is called the "Ganga-Sagar Mela." The legend in connection therewith commemorates the bringing down of the Ganges river from the Himalayas by Bhagiratha in order to save Sagar Raja



LYING ON NAILS.

From the fearful calamities that befell him owing to the wrath of a holy man whom he had offended, named Kapil Muni. The fair is held on the seashore, and it is quite impossible to get to the place in ordinary country boats at any other time of year. It is computed that about 50,000 people visited the fair this year.

Battle with a Huge Shark.

A white-tailed shark became entangled in a fishing net off the Delaware coast the other day. Captain Green, of Green Brothers' sturgeon fishing fleet, while watching his men at work, noticed a great commotion in the water and some of his fishermen battling for life. He bore down to the spot and he and his crew assisted in killing the shark, but not until five men had been wounded by the monster. The shark measured 26 feet from tip to tip.

Men with Green Hair.

In the districts surrounding the copper mines of Cornwall, Cuba, Chile and other places where the ore is abundantly found, a curious sight is to be seen in the shape of men with hair that is quite green. This is not, as might be imagined, a fad, but the grave results produced by the men's surroundings. The crude ore, in order to secure a more marketable article, is roasted in enormous furnaces, and it is some strange emanation from the smeltered copper that affects this chemical change in the hair of the miners, and turns it as green as grass. Investigations have proved that the fumes from the furnaces contain a certain quantity of arsenical matter, an alkali causes the startling change, although the texture and growth of the hair suffer no injury.

Cake at English Weddings.

The cake at English weddings is always a star feature. Usually at a fashionable affair it is fully six feet high and is a marvelous architectural structure of icing adorned with flowers and figures.

Some folks are so industrious that when they haven't anything else to do they worry.

BEAUTIFUL KILLARNEY.

It Takes Three Days to "Do" Its Attractions Thoroughly. A certain tourist, who was doing all the sights of the Holy Land with painful earnestness, was scandalized to see an American arrive one afternoon, hurry round all the sacred places, and make ready to depart before the morning. He ventured to inquire of this bustling traveler why, having come so far, he rushed away so quickly. "Sir," replied the Yankee, "I am timed to do Europe in a fortnight. I have thrown in the Holy Land, and I stay here longer than one night I cannot see Killarney, which takes three days." That American had been well advised. Energetic, bustling tourists have endeavored to see all the beauties of the place in one day, and though they have been delighted and overwhelmed by what they saw, they have not been able to restrain a pang of regret at the thought of what they had missed.

Killarney, if not in itself, at least by description, is known the world over, and has a great reputation to maintain; but, unlike many other places of renown, it does not belie it. The lakes of Killarney may not prove to be quite as the stranger anticipated, but the impression he carries away is none the less one of profound admiration and wonder. The particular charm which enraptures him is that of the peaceful loveliness and serenity of the whole, and this strikes home with increased conviction after passing by the waterway from the upper to the lower lake. The former sheet of water, enveloped as it is by rugged peaks and gloomy, unclothed mountains, cannot vie with the lower lake, whose magnificent stretch of silver waves is fringed and caressed by foliage and trees, by rich meadows and sweet-smelling blooms, while the rugged outline of the wild hills is softened by the purple haze, and space is lost in an infinity of graceful undulations. The boat ride from the far edge of the upper lake to the ruins of Ross Castle is an experience which cannot be described. It must be enjoyed; and rest assured it will linger in the memory to the last day.—London Times.

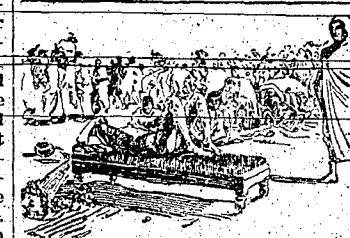
WORLD'S PETROLEUM OUTPUT.

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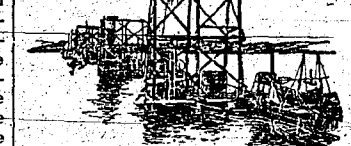
Some folks are so industrious that when they haven't anything else to do they worry.

DEVELOPING THE SUDAN.

The First American Bridge to Span Egyptian Waters. Naturally English engineers are jealous of the success that has been scored by an American firm in securing the contract for a work that is destined to become historical as an important link in the long chain of communication between Cairo and the Cape. It is, indeed, the only engineering work of magnitude on a railway that stretches 700 miles from Wady Halfa to Khartoum.

The idea of giving it a special and appropriate Egyptian design had to be abandoned when English firms wanted months to complete such a structure, while American firms offered to turn out one of their own pattern in as many weeks. Celerity was of the first importance in order that considerable portions of the bridge might be in place before the Atbara floods come down at the beginning of July. Long before this the piers will be ready to receive the superstructure, which has been turned out so rapidly that seven spans, each 150 feet long, have already been landed in Egypt and sent up the Nile. The American firm not being bound down to any special design, has been able to use rollings of a stock pattern, which only needed adaption to the particular purpose of this bridge. Sections of the required length could thus be turned out by the yard, and all that remained to be done was to fit them lightly together for approval before shipment in parts. The riveting together will be done on the banks of the Atbara.

Egyptian soldiers and natives have meanwhile been preparing the piers,



CONSTRUCTING THE PIERS.

which are huge cylinders of iron bedded on solid rock, and filled with concrete. This had to be finished while the river was at its lowest, and the rocks showing just above or only a little below its surface. When the waters come down in their rage at flood time even these substantial piers might be carried away without some spanning girders to give them mutual support. Hence the need for haste. Work on the railway extension beyond Atbara river goes on all the while at the rate of 2,000 yards a day, and it will be carried to the Nile banks opposite Khartoum by November. Before then the great bridge with its seven spans, stretching across 1,100 feet of water, will be completed, so that the whole Sudan railway may be opened for traffic within fourteen months of the final overthrow of Derwish power.

A Black Turning White.

Two years ago an Austrian merchant, who had been on a business trip to Africa, brought back with him from Egypt a Nubian Lacho, a Soudanese negro, aged nineteen years. Speedily acclimated, the black immigrant soon learned the German dialect of the Viennese and surprised them by his clever manners and the elegant dress he displayed in the cafes and upon the "promenade."

During the last autumn he became affected by nervous troubles, which a famous neuropathologist of Vienna subjected to electrical treatment. Lacho's condition began to improve from day to day, and, strange to relate, in the same proportion as the disease seemed to leave him there disappeared the black dye of his skin. Paler and paler he grew, until, through the stages of Peruvian and Egyptian mummy coloration and the pallid tinge of embalmed beef, he blanchied into gaining the true Caucasian complexion.

Lacho's doctor explains the discoloration of his patient from a process by which the black pigment in his skin was disintegrated and finally eliminated through electricity. This chief coloring matter, melanin, or pigmentum nigrum, found in the eye, the hair and the skin, contains iron, and strongly reacts upon electric application.—Vienna Freudenblatt.

A Million Priests.

According to a lecture on Siam delivered recently in London by John Bartlett, that Asiatic country has more than its share of priests. The population of Siam, he said, amounted to about 6,000,000, and a curious feature was the large preponderance of Chinese, more especially in Bangkok. The Chinese practically controlled all the trade and commerce of the place. There were hardly any Siamese merchants. One million of the people were in the priesthood. He had traveled up river through the main territory of Siam for a distance of 350 miles, and during the journey it had been absolutely impossible to get out of sight of a temple. In each temple there were from ten to 300 priests, supported entirely by the people. Of the 1,000,000 priests only 300,000 were actively engaged. The remaining 700,000 were passing through the priesthood. Siam was a great stronghold of Buddhism, but the King was very tolerant of other religions.

The Siamese Government put but little restriction on trade, and an ordinary foreigner could come and go all over the kingdom without a passport. The greater part of the trade in Bangkok—at least 80 per cent. of it—was brought there by ships flying the British flag.

Roller Yachting.

Save during the rainy season Lake Lefroy, in Western Australia, is quite dry. But as the water evaporates as the hot weather approaches a smooth, glassy floor of crystalline salt is deposited. Those living on the shores have found a means of utilizing this.

All boats which sail on the lake when possible are, during the dry season, fitted with four wheels, and thus are enabled to continue their travels. As Lake Lefroy has an area of over 100 miles, and the surrounding country is extremely rough, this means a great saving in expense, labor and time. The speed attained by these wheeled yachts is very considerable, though not quite equal to the pace of the ice yachts so popular in Canada.

British Coal Miners.

The number of persons employed in the British coalfields is over 385,000.



"Does the course of their true love run smooth?" Yes, indeed; there are banks on both sides.—Brooklyn Life.

"How do people begin divorce proceedings, anyway?" "By getting married, I believe."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

A young historian: "Now, David, how did Washington's army cross the Delaware?" "Please, sir, with hard ships."—Bazar.

Sea Captain: "There is no hope! The ship is doomed! In an hour we will all be dead!" Seaside Passenger: "Thank heaven!"—New York Weekly.

"It isn't injurious to eat a clove once in a while, is it, doctor?" "Well, that depends a great deal on the spirit with which you do it."—Chicago Tribune.

Bridget: "If ye don't pay me the wages yez owe me, O'll kape dunning yez till yez do." Deacon Harduppe: "Well, dun, good and faithful servant."—Life.

Ethel: "The man I marry must be a hero—one who can bend the lion in his den!" Percy: "I see; kind of a combination circus-man and barber?"—Puck.

Jones: "When she married him she started in to make his home a paradise on earth." Johnson: "Did she?" Jones: "Yes, she always harping."—Kansas City Independent.

Mrs. Slumpen: "I think Mr. Smith must have liked the beefsteak pie. He had two helpings of it." The tactless boarder: "Perhaps he did it on a wager."—Boston Transcript.

"I'd like to look over some of your collars," said the young man, to the haberdasher. "Oh, then you want to see some of the low styles?" replied the dealer.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Yes," said the A. D. T. manager, pointing at one of his employees, "that boy has grown old in the service." "And," said the visitor, "while delivering rush messages, I suppose."—Chicago Daily News.

Tonsorial Artist: "I am using a new kind of shaving soap. Most of the gentlemen that get shaved here say it's the best I've ever had." Customer: "Well, that's merely a matter of taste."—Chicago Tribune.

Casey: "Dublan offered to prove to me in black an' white that Ot war a fool." Clancy: "Phwat happened then?" Casey: "O! proved to him in black an' blue that he war a liar."—New York Journal.

"Yes, that's the bride." "Very young, isn't she?" "Nineteen, I believe." "Who are those middle-aged women with her?" "Those are her unmarried sisters. She's chaperoning them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mrs. Honkley (severely): "It's not necessary for me to ask where you were and what you were doing last night." Mr. Honkley (brightening): "I'm glad of that, for I couldn't do it to save myself."—Chicago News.

Cragg: "Did you tell Simpers you thought I was a man without any balance?" Butts: "Well, I naturally inferred that if you had a balance you would draw on it for the amount you owe me."—Philadelphia North American.

Fuddy: "Heekle complains that after all his labor in behalf of the public he gets nothing for it." Duddy: "And that's more good for him. I have heard him say so himself."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Greene: "Funny how mothers will believe that their own children are so much better than anybody else's children." Mrs. Gray: "I know it. If other people's were like my little Georgie, it would not be so strange."—Boston Transcript.

Widow Jones: "How would my little Johnny like a new papa?" Johnny (aged 5): "Oh, you needn't shove the responsibility onto me, ma. It isn't a new papa for me, but a new husband for yourself that you are thinking of."—Boston Transcript.

"What do you think of my son's prospects in life?" inquired the young man's father. "Well," answered the professor, "he may be a great and financially successful politician one of these days. He says 'I don't remember' to almost every question I ask him."—Washington Star.

First Chicago Matron: "I pity that poor Mr. Porington. His wife is such an arbitrary, self-willed creature that I believe she is making life a nightmare for him." Second Chicago Matron: "Yes, the conceited creature! She treats him as if he never had a husband before."—Judge.

One of the Natives: "Talk about healthy locations! Why, when I came to this town I only weighed about sixty pounds. Now look at me. I don't weigh an ounce less than two hundred!" Guest: "Been here long?" Native: "Not very long. Let's see: I'm thirty-eight now. It was about twenty-five years ago."—Boston Transcript.

"Mammy," said Piekaniyan Jim, "I's gwinter be one er dese hypnotizers." "What's dem?" "Yoh look somebody in de eye, an' he des natchly goez ter sleep." "Well, don't yoh go was in toh time. Dah's sleepfulness 'nuff in disere work an'!" she paused suddenly, and after a moment of thought added: "Jimmy, does you 'imagine you could do dat to a chicken?"—Washington Star.

At a Sewing School.

Little Rosie was at sewing school last Thursday. She had never tried to sew, as she is only 3½ years old. After looking on a while she says: "Teacher, please harness a needle for me, and I'll try to make something."

Butlet of Great Force.

A rifle of very small bore, invented by Capt. Drudeford of the French army, fires a bullet with such force that it will penetrate a horse, from head to tail, at a distance of a mile and a quarter.

British Coal Miners.

The number of persons employed in the British coalfields is over 385,000.

The Wind of the Night.

I.
The wind's at the casement. O wind
of the night!
Do you envy this shelter—this flicker-
ing light?
You have stormed the pale stars from
the heaven above—
Would you bound this lone heart-
with its ashes of love?
Far—far be your flight,
O wind of the night,
To the terrible seas, with their billows
of white;
To the fearful seas, where the black
skies frown,
And the gray gulls scream as the ships
go down!
Fast in flight—
O wind of the night,
From the ashes of love and the phan-
tom of light!

II.
The wind at the casement. O wind
of the night,
Beat down the rude portals in wrath
and in might!
You have blown the bleak stars from
the heaven above—
Wreak your rage on this heart, with
the ashes of love!
Nay, wing not your flight,
O wind of the night,
To the seas where the drowned souls
are shrouded in white;
For the seas they lie east, and the seas
they lie west:
But the stormiest sea's in the human
breast!

III.
The wind at the casement. O wind
of the night,
Toss o'er my bleak bosom lost tresses
of light!
Reveal through the clouds—through
the shrouds of the skies,
The smile on her dear lips—the light
of her eyes!
I am weary to-night
As your wings in their flight,
For the fall of her beautiful tresses
of light!
For the seas they lie east, and the
seas they lie west,
But they bring her no more to the love
of my breast!
Stay your flight!
O wind of the night—
Here are ashes of love for you—embers
of light!

F. L. STANTON.

NOT WHILE HE LIVED.

I worked with the gang in Nine Pitts
colliery about fifteen years back, and
there was one man there who hailed
from South Wales as I got pretty
friendly with him.

I've called him a man, but I don't
know the title right. He was
more like a stunted bear than a man,
and more like some sort of a queer
animal than either. He had monstrous
large head and shoulders, and a pair
of little, bowed, twisted legs, no big-
ger than a child's of nine years old.

I've said we were pretty friendly,
but I don't know as I was anything
more than civil to him.

He was clever and could speak Eng-
lish as well as any of us. He had
been two years or more at the Nine
Pitts and he brought some money with
him when he came, for he had a cot-
tage of his own and a tidy piece of
garden, which was above what the
rest of us had.

There wasn't a man of six feet
amongst us stronger than he was. To
have seen him swing his pick would
make you hold your breath. He
could walk you down some of the
narrow, low galleries, where chaps
like we would have to crawl.

I lived along with my father and
sister then. We were precious poor,
and father used to say he hoped I
would marry someone able to keep her
and so give us a lift that way.

One day a new hand came to the pit,
Jim Marwood by name. See him on
Sunday going to chapel, clean and
smart, as straight as a pole, with his
blue eyes looking so frank and smiling,
and you'd say he looked a picture.

He struck up a mighty affection for
me before he had been a month in the
gang. He told me all about his friends
and such-like, most confidential, and I
found out he had to keep his mother
and hadn't a six-pence he could call
his own.

Well, one day—I remember it as
clear as yesterday—it was between the
lights on a September evening, I was
smoking my pipe in our back room—
father was out of the house—when I
heard voices in the other room across
the passage. It was Maddy and my
sister talking together.

Maddy was the dwarf. He had a
long Welsh name, but we called him
"Maddy". In the general way, because
of his rough hair, and he didn't seem
to mind the joke.

"I love you," he says to Hetty. "I've
loved you ever since I've seen you.
Won't you marry me? I'd be a good
husband to you."

"Marry you?" she says. "Why,
Maddy you must be dreaming! Of
course I won't."

He was silent for a minute; then he
says: "I'm stunted and crooked, I
know, but I love you better than any
other man will ever love you, and I've
a comfortable home to offer you."

"If you had twenty pounds I wouldn't
have you," she answered quick.
"So do say no more about it!"

He spoke short and savage-like.

"Jim Marwood's the man that stands
between you and me. Do you think
I've been blind? Jim Marwood has
got your heart and do you think you
will ever marry him while I'm alive?"

"It is Jim Marwood that has got my
heart and I have his, and I'm not
ashamed to say it before you or any
man. I know you've got your cottage
and your garden that you are so mor-
tal proud of, and I know Jim is poor,
and we shall have to wait for years
but you needn't think you'll frighten
me out of marrying him. I'll never
marry such a miserable, wicked, ugly
little wretch as you! So don't flatter
yourself I would!"

The next day we were all under-
ground as usual. Somehow or other
Maddy and Marwood and me found
ourselves always pretty close togeth-
er. He seemed to me to be hanging
on to Jim in a way I didn't like, hear-
ing what I had heard, and I kept as
close to both as I well could.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NU- MEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

**Woman Bicycle Cleaner—Some Daily
Effects—Chamois Gloves Worn—
One Woman's Pin Money, etc.**

Woman Bicycle Cleaner.
To an English woman the credit is
due for starting a new line of remuner-
ative business. This is neither
more nor less than the cleaning of bi-
cycles. It is told that she "has her
regular customers, to whose houses
she goes for her work at regular and
stated intervals. This she does for
what amounts to about twelve cents
a visit, and her services seem to be
welcome, even by those who keep sev-
eral servants, for this new duty does
not belong to the household, nor, in
fact, to any of the other employees of
the household as yet."

Some Daily Effects.
Very dainty and pretty effects are
derived by the modiste in finishing the
tops of sleeves of gowns for the sum-
mer season, the simple below the shoul-
der being, without exception, plain,
trim and exceedingly close. Gowns or
trim, lace, chiffon, etc., have narrow
trucks, alternating with bands of inser-
tion, or they are shirred round and
round the arm slightly, or trimmed
with folds and oddly placed designs
in lace applique. In every case, how-
ever, the sleeve is a small one, simple
in effect, and one with which most
women are now greatly pleased.

Chamois Gloves Are Worn.
Chamois gloves in white and yellow
are offered again this summer for use
with shirt waists. They are made in
the same cut as the gloves of fine kid.
They clasp at the wrist, have seams
turned in and are trim, but must be
washed skilfully. About evening
gloves there is not much which is
new to be said further than that they
are white, faint pink, delicate lilac or
yellow. So much, so far, about gloves,
that final test of a woman's perfec-
tion in dress."

One Woman's Pin Money.
There is a woman living near New
York City who keeps herself in pin
money by selling platinum. It is a val-
uable metal for certain commercial
purposes, as well as in dollars and
cents. In the incandescent electric
lights the copper wires outside the
lamp are connected with the carbon
filament by a thread of platinum,
which is used because its expansion
and contraction is the same as that of
glass. Platinum being more valuable
than silver, these little threads are
worth considerable, and dealers in old
gold and silver also include platinum
in metals they will purchase. There is
said to be a woman who has for sev-
eral years been going to a shop in
New York where old metal is pur-
chased carrying little threads of plat-
inum that had been used in certain
lights. She gets fifty-five cents a pen-
nyweight for all that she sells. Some-
times she gets as much as \$3 or \$4.

Miss Calve As A Gardener.
Miss Emma Calve is probably the
only great prima donna who combines
farming with her brilliant operatic
achievements. She has a large farm
at Cevennes, and rusticates there each
summer.

Last summer the famous singer went
into her kitchen garden and carved for
her own vegetables. No one was al-
lowed to touch them, and the results
were far better than when her gar-
dener cared for the things. Miss Calve
wore a short skirt of blue jeans, sabots
and a linen shirt-waist. She spaded
and hoed and watered her vegetables
day after day, and proudly sent gifts
of the finest fruits of her labors to her
friends in Paris.

The prima donna was very ill and
nervous when she went to Cevennes,
but this free open-air life and the vig-
orous exercise soon restored her to the
most robust health, and when friends
ask her the secret of her cure she an-
swers, "Spades and potatoes."

Miss Calve's chickens also come in
for some of her attention, but the gar-
den is her chief delight. Saturday
Evening Post.

Summer Wraps.
The smart summer gowns this year
are not always warm enough without
the addition of some wrap. They are
so designed that very often they look
as though they were coats or outside
wraps, when in reality they are sim-
ply the waists of the gowns; and it is
necessary, for the sake of health, to
carry some light wrap or something
else to put around the neck to make
them warm enough.

The wraps are just as fascinating as
the open cloaks of the winter, and
very often as expensive for as a rule,
they are made of expensive ma-
terials, and the fashion is so new as
to make it impossible to have it copied
by any but skilled work people. There
is a dainty, old-fashioned and pictur-
esque look about the wraps that makes
them essentially different from any-
thing worn for some time, and both
the young girls and older women wear
them, quite irrespective of age. One
thing that must be said against them,
they are not in the least becoming to
the figure—in fact, hide all graceful
lines. There is one style, for instance,
made with a hood that enlarges the
shoulders below where the shoulders
should be, and is extremely scant be-
low the waist—a trying cut for the
most wonderfully formed figure. Har-
per's Bazar.

Mother Goose Dresses.
Mother Goose dresses for children
are the invention of a clever New York
woman. If you don't want Mother Goose you
can take any of the nursery fables
and employ them in the same way.
To make a Mother Goose nursery
gown, take a piece of wash goods,
preferably white, and lay it out flat
on a table near a good strong window
light. Take a large sheet of carbon-
or, better still, transfer paper, which
is heavier—and lay this over the part
of the goods you wish to trace over,
and begin.

The goods must already be cut out
for sewing, or at least, with a straight
edge for the purpose of cutting the
fouces from it.

You can easily purchase at any of
the shops a set of Mother Goose me-
die in large type and with full-page

illustrations. These books are cheap
and can very well be destroyed for
your purpose.

Lay the page you want over the
transfer paper at the proper angle,
taking care to lay it smoothly and so
that it will come out right, then lightly
outline the edges with the sharp point
of a pencil. Be sure that it does not
cut through, but only indicates the out-
line you wish to preserve.

When the page is lifted it will be
found to have left the impression of
the general story. Suppose, for in-
stance, that it is Mother Hubbard and
her dog, the main outline can be re-
produced, leaving the rest to the im-
agination. The smaller details are
really not needed.

The Mistress Mary scene, Do Peep
and her sheep, Little Boy Blue and a
host of others can readily be trans-
ferred to the gown, and then there is
a row of scenes from the famous old
rhymes that make the foundation for
the rest of your work.

Obtain a bunch of turkey red floss,
and be sure it washes. Then with a
stout needle outline the Mother Goose
scenes, and you have a very interest-
ing little frock for a child's summer
wear.

The White Cat, Puss in Boots, Dick
Whittington, Jack and the Beanstalk,
Red Riding Hood and Blue Beard
make a good set for another dress that
in washable hues and the result is not
only entertaining, but unique and
pretty. Whole stories can be illustrat-
ed thus, and fishing, boating, golf, ten-
nis and hunting scenes can be suggest-
ed for appropriate costumes for girls
from twelve to sixteen to wear. The
collar points, belt, pocket flaps and
dunce are all to be decorated.—New
York Herald.

New Bits of Fancy Work.
Work bags are no longer made in the
style with which we are so familiar,
but are of heavier stuff, silk, satin,
pouescript in color and supplying a
back ground for the beautiful bead
work now laying siege to the heart of
woman.

They are cut in the shape of an ordi-
nary meal bag, and are about fifteen
inches long and ten inches wide. The
bottom part may be left square or
rounded, as the individual fancies, and
they are stamped in some conventional
or Indian design that adapts itself to
the bead work with which they are
heavily covered. These bags are
small and of innumerable tints, and it
is in the arrangement of them that the
artistic taste and originality of the
worker may be displayed. The bags
are lined with silk to match the pre-
vailing tone of the bead work, and are
finished around the edge with a silk
fringe of the same color. They draw
together with a heavy silk cord made
to match the fringe.

Inside of the bag are four little cases
for needles, scissors, thimble and em-
ery, respectively. When the design is
an Indian one it is very pretty to have
the thimble case and emery combined
in a miniature pair of moccasins.

Any one with artistic taste can make
these bags so beautiful that they will
undoubtedly be among the treasures
that are passed down to succeeding
generations. Naturally they are works
of time, but no one objects to that, as
their durability is so great.

Fashionable girls are using beads to
embroider themselves bedroom slip-
pers. Soft kid of some desirable color
is chosen and cut into the proper
shape. They are then designed and
beaded, either with pure white crystal
beads, or with the many-tinted ones.

Later they are made up without beads,
by a reliable boot-maker. The price of
these slippers which were recently
seen at a shop in Washington
was \$12.

Spangling is a sister fad with bead-
ing, and lovely spangled butterflies are
now much in evidence. These butter-
flies are first designed on paper, and
are then transferred to bolting cloth.
If they are to be worn on the shoulder
of a ball gown they are made quite
large, seven or eight inches across the
wings, but when designed for the hair
are seldom more than two inches
across. On the wrong side, they are
outlined with a slender wire, which
serves later to bend them into shape.

Over this wire, on the right side, are
sewn two rows of gold or silver spang-
les which overlap each other. The
body of the butterfly is stuffed and
carved with beads to match the spang-
les, and the feelers are made of beads
of the same color strung on wires that
they may be bent into a natural posi-
tion. They are terminated by three
larger beads similar to those that are
used for the eyes. On a spring or sum-
mer ball gown these butterflies add an
irresistible charm. They are also most
effective when made of black spangles
and small cut jet beads. In fact, bead-
ing and spangling have for the time
being, at least, quite taken the place
of silk embroidery.—Atlanta Constitution.

Fashion's Fancies.
A very popular belt buckle is in the
shape of two butterflies of gold beauti-
fully enameled and set with precious
stones.

Velvets are as long-lived as the
blouses. They can be made out of al-
most anything. The newest have a
half-sleeve which reaches a little be-
low the elbow.

The little hats of this season are
shown in the English walking shape,
as well as in the turban. There is no
shape in which tulle is not appropriate
this year.

A variety of the much stitched
gowns is to be found in one black silk
stitched with white. The tucks on the
bodice and across the tops of the
sleeves are stitched with white, and
the effect matches the plain white vest
and the lapels, upon which there is
outlined a geometrical pattern in
black chemise.

The shapely little nun-like sleeves,
so easily fashioned and so graceful in
the present modified style, still con-
tinues to delight honors with the close
cut shapes, open or slashed on the
shoulders, tucked, strap-finished, and
with many other fanciful arrange-
ments. Novel and varied styles in
these pretty sleeves appear upon al-
most all of the dressy tail gowns.

Brilliantine of the finest, most silky
quality is the favored material for
bathing suits, unless wool is required,
and then French bunting and English
serge are the best fabrics. Cream-
colored braid on white serge or mo-
hair, which forms the collar and belt,
is the favorite trimming, but, for the
sake of variety, lace yokes are one fea-
ture of decoration. Black, blue and
white are the popular colors.

THIBET'S WILD HORSES.

A DUEL OF STALLIONS AND A BATTLE BETWEEN HERDS.

**Almost Human Characteristics of the
Animals—Movements Directed by
Military Science—Fall of the Big
White Stallion—A Conflict in Which
Many Fell.**

William Jameson Reid, who spent
several years in exploring China and
Thibet, gives the following account of
the wild horses of Thibet in his book,
"Through Unexplored Asia."

"Wild horses, called by the Sifanese
Dzerlikadu, are very numerous in the
country to the eastward of Sukul at
the base of the mountain ranges. They
are generally in large herds, very shy,
and when frightened continue their
flight for days. They are never hunt-
ed owing to the difficulties of the
chase, but are captured by strong
nooses attached to sunken stakes, dis-
tributed in the districts which they are
known to frequent, in this manner in-
suring their capture without injury.
These horses usually roam over the
country in groups of fifty to a hundred.
Each lot of horses is led by a stallion,
the size of whose family depends on
his age, strength and courage, his in-
dividual qualities keeping his herd to-
gether. Over this he maintains the
most strict watchfulness, for if he
describes intruders from other herds in
his ranks he rushes to the encounter
and tries in every way by biting and
kicking to drive them off. During the
breeding season the males are excep-
tionally aggressive, and encounters
among themselves, and even attacks
on human beings, are of frequent oc-
currence.

"Long before reaching this country
we had been entertained by numerous
narratives of a more or less nebulous
character concerning the almost hu-
man characteristics of these animals,
in which stories we had placed no
more faith than those usually told
by the natives. The head man of Sukul
we had immediately concluded was no
better than his fellows, for he told
such astonishing tales of the doings of
this equine nation that we momen-
tarily expected he would tell of cities,
forts and houses built by them. We
were all the more surprised, therefore,
when, on the second day, he came to
us with the assertion that, if we were
willing to put proof to the test, as
several of his hunters had reported a
number of herds in the valley plain to
the southward. Accordingly, shortly
before midnight, we rode for some
hours, until we had reached a spot
whence we could overlook the plain
where we were informed the astonish-
ing wonders of which we had been fore-
told might be performed.

"About 10 o'clock, as I was shivering
with the almost Arctic coldness of the
weather, we were making futile efforts
to keep warm, and cursing our stupid-
ity in coming to verify fairy tales, we
were aroused to action by an ominous
straining among our ponies, who were
straining at their tethers and whinny-
ing nervously. A few minutes later a
wild, shrieking howl, as of some soul
in dire distress, floated through the
air, sounding near at hand and yet
far removed. Following the guide, we
mounted to a little jutting crag over-
looking the broad plain which
stretched away for miles from the foot
of the broad plateau, and there, in-
deed, saw a sight which almost be-
gared description. The broad ex-
panse, lighted by the new moon, which
rendered the surrounding country al-
so as luminous as day, was filled
with herds upon herds of horses of
every size, color and description. For
several moments we were dumbfound-
ed at a sight so thrilling and awe-in-
spiring—a vast, surging mass of living,
breathing animals busily engaged in
feeding on the luxuriant grass of the
valley. Suddenly, upon the night air
resounded a blood-curdling neigh, as
clear as a bugle call; and immediately
the herd stopped feeding, and stood
with heads erect, as a mighty army
at the call of its leader. Another pro-
longed neigh, pitched in a somewhat
higher key, and, like a whirlwind, the
whole herd boiled up the valley, as
orderly and regularly as the finest
disciplined army, with the three or
four who seemed to be the leaders
symmetrically arranged ahead of the
main body, and flanking and rear de-
tachments posted with studious exact-
ness.

"On reaching the head of the plain
once more they came to a halt, and
grazing was resumed. Our attention
had been so drawn in following the
action of this herd that we had not
noticed that another fully as large had
come from far down the valley and
had insaluted themselves on the feeding
grounds just vacated. The scene in
front was now all-engraving; cold and
fatigue were alike forgotten in the en-
thralling interest of the moment. For
half an hour both herds cropped the
short grass in silence, when a shrill
neigh from the group nearest to us
attracted our attention in their direc-
tion. They had all stopped feeding,
and stood restless and fearful, as if
detecting the approach of some terri-
ble enemy. Suddenly from out the
compact gathered mass sprang a gi-
gantic stallion, who, after pawing the
earth and meanwhile neighing fiercely,
proceeded at a gallop a full half mile
up the valley, stopping every few hun-
dred feet to repeat his bellicose neigh-
ing. Following his movements, we
now saw that another animal was gal-
loping down in a similar manner from
the other herd, doubtless to accept the
challenge. The newcomer was a mag-
nificent snow-white, and, with the
clear light of the moon shining upon
him, he presented a gigantic appear-
ance when contrasted with his smaller
antagonist. Within a quarter of
a mile of each other the two beasts
came to another halt and stood facing
their respective herds, pawing the
ground and neighing fiercely, bending
their shapely necks much in the man-
ner of two actors in sword combat
making the preliminary flourish previ-
ous to a deadly action.

"This overtone lasted for fully five
minutes, when with startling sud-
denness both animals leaped around
and rushed at each other with the ve-
locity of well-aimed projectiles. Near-
er and nearer they came in their mad,
onward career, and we were waiting
the moment when the two grand
beasts must come together with tre-
mendous force. But, not for when
within twenty feet of each other they
came back on their haunches, and eyed
each other cautiously for a moment,

as if awaiting the necessary opening.
And then, with one last defiant neigh
at each other, they leaped to the en-
counter.

"To describe the events of the next
minutes would require pages of
hyperbole to give in any measure a
faint idea of the supreme grandeur of
this herculean struggle between two
giants. They rushed at each other
time and time again like immense cat-
apults; they fought with tooth and
hoof, while no other sound could be
heard—the two herds, who had mean-
while approached nearer to the strug-
gle, gazing on their leaders as if
carved in stone. One would have had
to be within a few feet of the titanic
combat to describe accurately the
events of that short quarter of an hour.
The two beasts could be seen rearing
in the air, looked together like two
wrestlers, their teeth tearing each
other and their great hoofs relentlessly
kicking in all directions with the force
of pile-drivers. Both animals were
firing perceptibly, when in an instant
all was over. A sharp rally, and then
the ghostly form of the big white stall-
ion rose alone, and on the ground lay
the prostrate body of his antagonist.
The victor contented himself with giv-
ing utterance to short, exultant neighs,
and ever and anon kicking the body
of his defeated foe.

"We had seen a great equine duel,
but we little knew what was yet in
store for us. Soon there was a move-
ment in both herds, and with the same
military promptness as we had wit-
nessed before, with the mares and
colts in the centre, the two bodies
formed, and without the least warn-
ing or signal rushed at each other. It
seemed as if the very heavens were
falling in. The din and crash as they
swept together, even at our distance,
was terrific, and in the clear moon-
light could be seen the rolling mass of
contestants surging like a huge wave
over the plain. At the end of ten min-
utes, and as suddenly as it had com-
menced, the battle terminated, and the
two herds slowly separated. We could
now see some of the results of the
awful conflict, for, scattered here and
there all over the plain, were the
forms of those who had fallen in the
sanguinary conflict."

JOKERS' BUDGET.

An Unsound Maxim.
He stepped on the weighing machine
and found
He hadn't a penny with which to
pay.
And he muttered: "The doctrine isn't
sound,
That where there's a will there's al-
ways a way!"
—Chicago Tribune.

Her Little Ways.
"When my wife buys a \$15 hat she
says it will last her for three years."
"That's cheap enough."
"Yes; but every season she gets \$5
worth of new trimmings to put on it."
—Chicago Record.

A Savage Revenge.
"There was a tea store chomd of
strawberries. In our dining room, but
the landlady had to take it down."
"What for?"
"It made the boarders all call for an
extra piece of rhubarb pie."—Chicago
Record.

A Heavy Responsibility.
Mr. Grotz—I suppose you thor-
oughly realize that marriage is a seri-
ous matter?
Mr. Dudley—Well, I should say yes,
ye know. Such a decidedly trying and
sewious matter, deciding just whom to
invite and whom to leave out, ye know.
—Puck.

A Dangerous Indulgence.
"There's only one drawback to a day
off."
"What's that?"
"It makes you want another day
off."—Chicago Record.

Unreliable Directness.
Mrs. Crummet—Cook-books are so
unreliable.
Mrs. Cruller—I know it.
Mrs. Crummet—It said the eggs
should be cooked over a slow fire. I
followed directions. The result was
that the eggs hatched. It is just possi-
ble the fire was too slow, but the book
ought to have said that it would not
do to have a fire too slow.—Boston
Transcript.

Spoke for Him.
Hiram Jinks—Oh, Maudie, are you
never going to listen to my suit?
Miss Maud—Listen to it? Hiram Jinks,
I've done nothing, but listen to it for
half an hour. It's the londest one you
ever wore.—Chicago Tribune.

It Eventually Returned.
"We bought a lawn-mower at the
Montague auction."
"Well, that was all right wasn't it?"
"All right? Maria says it's our old
one, which they borrowed and never
returned."—Detroit Free Press.

Nature's Influence on Man.
"Nature exercises a wonderful and
mysterious influence over men. Cer-
tain plants are poison to some folk and
medicine to others."
"Yes, and my husband is always
troubled with rheumatism when the
grass begins to get tall upon our
lawn."—Chicago News.

As He Saw the Game.
Myrtilla—Let me explain basketball
to you, Mr. Ambrose. The object, you
know—
Mr. Ambrose—Oh, I understand the
object, Miss Myrtilla. The object is to
hit some innocent bystander who has
on twenty-dollar eyeglasses.—Chicago
Record.

Coldness Between Them Again.
"You talk about the 'ice crop,'" said
Rivers. "What sort of agricultural im-
plement would you use in harvesting
it?"
"Well," answered Brooks, "you
might use an icicle, mightn't you?"
—Chicago Tribune.

Peace Conference Preliminaries.
"What are you fighting about again,
you miserable children?"
"Oh, we're only fighting till Karl
comes home. He told us we must
fight till then, so we could have a
Peace Conference."—Ellegende Blinet-
ter.

A Cruel Sweetheart.
Walking along with his sweetheart,
he stopped at the window of a confec-
tioner's shop, and, addressing his lady
love, said:
"Now, then, what will you take?"
She, expecting to be treated to some
of the good things, modestly replied:
"Oh, anything you like."
"Then," he said, "we'll take a walk."
And he marched her past the shop.

Safest Plan for Hiram.
"Well," said the mother of the fam-
ily, "the ball game must be over. Here
comes Hiram through the back alley."
"Through the back alley?" echoed
the father. "Then the club he belongs
to must have lost the game."
"That's no indication. He always
comes home that way. He's the ump-
ire."

According to Their Understanding.
The Maud-I found a four-leaved
clover this morning. There is an old
saying that the finder will be married
within a year.

The Bachelor—Indeed! I was under
the impression that the finding of a
four-leaved clover was an omen of
good luck.—Chicago News.

Pride.
"That old fellow with the 'white
hair,'" said the citizen who was show-
ing the visitor through the county
poorhouse, "is the once celebrated
Professor Borgless, who wrote so
many delightful hymns. Born and
reared in this town. We are very
proud of him I assure you."—Indian-
apolis Journal.

The Dark View.
"What a pessimist that man Armi-
tage is!"
"Does he believe our nation is upon
the brink of destruction?"
"Well, no; it isn't quite as bad as
that, but he bought a new bicycle a
year and he's fretting now because
horseless carriages may be within
reach of all before he gets his wheel
thoroughly worn out."—Chicago News.

There are 521,433 miles of telegraph
wires in the United States, of this
285,632 are on poles and 235,801 are
underground.